



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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South Commission Issues Statement on Gulf Crisis

EA0910154190 Dar es Salaam External Service
in English 1600 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Arusha—The South Commission has joined the world to condemn the Iraqi invasion and purported annexation of Kuwait and demanded unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops with the restoration of the sovereign integrity of Kuwait.

In a statement on the Gulf crisis issued at the end of the commission in Arusha today, the commission said it was the duty and responsibility of the UN, through the Security Council and the General Assembly, to take necessary action to enforce [word indistinct] on the Iraqi aggression.

The commission said as both Iraq and Kuwait are members of the Nonaligned Movement, the movement has a legitimate and crucial role to achieve a just and peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis without any loss of time. Such a solution, the statement added, should be based on the fundamental principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

The statement asked developed countries, oil exporting countries, and international financial institutions to urgently devise effective mechanism of oil supplies to the most seriously affected developing countries. Also, the commission said the international community has an obligation to protect the interests of the least developed countries by working out effective international arrangements to ensure security of supplies of petroleum at reasonable prices.

Press Review on Liberia, U.S. Gulf 'Arms Deal'

AB0610135790 Dakar PANA in English
1025 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Dakar, 6 Oct. (NAN/ANGOP/TAP/PANA)—The guerrilla war in Rwanda, the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace keeping effort in Liberia, countries profiting from the stand-off in the Gulf and Savimbi's questionable support for multi-party politics in Angola were topics which featured in editorials of the African press reaching PANA this week.

Commenting on the fighting in Rwanda, and citing Uganda and Chad as examples, the Senegalese daily

newspaper LE SOLEIL said: The problem with a military regime, installed after a coup, is that it cannot dissuade insurgents bent on effecting change. Nevertheless, it added, extremist action, by either side, must be lamented because it is ordinary people who pay the high price. The paper lamented that in a Rwanda burdened by over-population, illiteracy and a dearth of arable land, civil war is simply catastrophic. We wish that a carnage, like Liberia, will be avoided.

On the situation in Liberia, a Nigerian daily, THE GUARDIAN, on Friday said that the ECOWAS commitment to the interim government had to be broadened to accommodate the major parties to the conflict not because the Americans say so but because no political settlement can subsist which fails to take into account the situation on the ground. In this context, the paper added that no matter how loathesome ECOWAS may find Charles Taylor or the equally uninviting Prince Yormie Johnson, a way has to be found to do business with them. Only then, it said will ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] find its proper role.

In the editorial, which it entitled A Right Step, the paper also stated that on Liberia, here are clear abiding lessons the first of which is the need for consultations. The faux pas over Dogonyaro's appointment as well as the muddled nature of the operation in Liberia point clearly to the need for greater consultation among the ECOWAS countries. ECOMOG cannot afford the kind of dissonance that its political leaders have so far demonstrated.

It however said it was assuring that Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida moved fast to put out the smouldering controversy over the appointment into the ECOMOG command of Major-General Joshua Dogonyaro.

In an editorial for the title of which it made use of the proverbial One Man's Misfortune...scenario, an Egyptian daily newspaper, AL-AHRAM, observed that a number of countries are looking to profit from the status quo in the Gulf.

It charged that the United States is one such country because: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Emirates, Germany, South Korea and Japan are paying for the American forces, not to speak of the arms deal of the century that Washington has clinched with Riyadh, because of the crisis. Certain countries, it went on, are taking the opportunity to amass maximum profits before the outbreak of fighting. These countries think that it is better to profit openly than secretly through a system of 'donnant-donnant', or give and take. [passage omitted]

Rwanda**Radio Says Worst Over, Urges Extra Vigilance***EA0910115890 Kigali Domestic Service in French
0455 GMT 9 Oct 90*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, on the night of Friday, 5 October rebels infiltrated Kigali exchanging gunfire with the regular army. One could also say, however, that it was an occasion for our army to localize the enemy in order to eliminate it better. In brief, the attackers and their collaborators of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, or those here in Kigali, met with an unpleasant surprise.

The people—and the surprise continues—the Rwandan people have chosen democracy and independence and they are ready for any sacrifice to preserve the gains of the revolution. Young people we meet on some of our roads tell us, even ask us why they cannot be enrolled in the army during these dramatic times, in particular.

Friendly listeners of Radio Rwanda, the worst is over. Life is resuming progressively, but at the same time it is an opportunity to redouble our vigilance in order to preserve the revolutionary gains. Militants, our country urges us to be more vigilant than ever before. The outlaws who attacked our country are our enemies. There is no question of allowing them to escape. Their collaborators and they must answer for their aggression. I believe that you understand this well. Councillors and cell members backed by the population have already done some interesting work.

Foreign Minister Meets With Diplomats 8 Oct*EA0910134090 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 8 Oct 90*

[Excerpts] This afternoon, Dr. Casimir Bizimungu, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, met diplomats accredited in Kigali to inform them about the situation currently prevailing in our country. He seized the opportunity to thank the friendly countries which have supported us and which continue to do so in these particularly difficult times. Let us hear what he said:

[Begin Bizimungu recording] On the morning of 1 October 1990, Rwanda was subject to an external aggression by invaders comprising Rwandan refugees, members of the Ugandan Army, who were joined by Ugandans belonging to the same army. The invaders were equipped with heavy and sophisticated weapons, including, among others armored vehicles, cars equipped with machineguns, mortars, and recoilless guns.

The invaders began their attack near Kayitumba in the Mutara region in the northeastern part of the country where they started by destroying the economic infrastructure and assassinating innocent civilians. The aggressors, whose number is presently estimated at

10,000, a figure which can double or triple if recruitments from the Ugandan Army continue,—and there is abundant evidence on this matter... [changes thought] I would like to say that the aggressors are led by Major General Fred Rwigyema, one of the highest ranking officials of the Ugandan Army and the leader of the organization Rwandan Patriotic Front.

[Word indistinct] this terrorist organization has as its only aim the establishment of a minority regime embodying feudalism with a modern look. The Rwandan people will not agree to reverse history, leading the nation's dynamic forces back to feudal drudgeries and enslavement. That is why they are resolved to preserve, courageously, the gains of the 1959 social revolution and those of the Second Republic, unity and peace in particular.

The international press has been inundated with propaganda from the movement of the aggressors, who are pretending to struggle for the advent of democracy and social justice in Rwanda. This media campaign carried out by the *Ikutanyi* [Kinyarwanda for "fierce fighters"] movement should not deceive anyone as the abundant literature which it has made public is clear and explicit about the goals to be attained. If it was simply a question of establishing democracy and social justice in Rwanda, any experienced observer knows about the Second Republic's merits on that matter and realizes the openness recently shown by the head of state in adopting a multiparty system.

The international community must, therefore, understand that this is not an internal conflict at all but rather an external aggression conducted by forces with several [word indistinct]. It is true that after this attack the Rwandan Government quickly realized that there were accomplices inside the country. This explains the arrest of several persons in the country suspected of being either [word indistinct] or accomplices of these terrorists. The competent authorities are establishing the responsibility of each person under arrest so as to take the necessary measures, in strict respect of our law.

On the situation prevailing in the country today, I feel obliged to inform you that calm prevails in the greater part of the territory including the capital Kigali. Fighting continues in the Mutara region and for the time being, the enemy seems to be losing its grip. The Rwandan Government has been informed of the Ugandan Government's willingness to put an end to any infiltration of Rwanda by rebels coming from its territory. The Rwandan Government hopes that this promise will genuinely materialize so that the recruitment of new assailants from the Ugandan Army, as well as their infiltration into our country, will end immediately.

I take this opportunity to inform those refugees who intoxicate the international community by saying that the Rwandan Government had for a long time decided to ignore their problem, to inform them that Rwandan political and administrative officials accord high priority to the issue. This is all the more true since Rwandan-Uganda

consultations on the issue were about to reach realistic and lasting political solutions. We express warm thanks to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for the important role it has played in that regard. [passage omitted]

I take this opportunity to ask friendly countries, international humanitarian bodies and the international community to condemn vigorously this aggression whose sole aim is the establishment of a minority and feudal regime under the veil of slogans of liberation and democracy. The UN and the OAU are invited in turn to strongly condemn this barbaric aggression, to monitor closely the development of the situation, and to ensure that territorial integrity and peaceful coexistence, as contained in the two organizations' charters, are safeguarded. [passage omitted]

Further on Meeting

EA0910172090 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1115 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Excerpts] The Rwandan capital Kigali and the major part of the national territory have returned progressively to normal while fighting continued in the northern part of the country, in the Mutara region, where the rebels launched an attack on Monday, 1 October. As indicated last night by the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, the rebels have fallen back in the face of the offensive forces of the Rwandan Armed Forces and are now heading for the Uganda-Rwanda border.

This having been said, Dr. Casimir Bizimungu, the head of Rwandan diplomacy, who yesterday met consular and diplomatic officials, reaffirmed the Rwanda Government's desire for an end to the rebels' infiltrations into our country from Uganda. He expressed the Rwandan Government's concern over the recruitment of new assailants from the Ugandan Army [words indistinct]. The Ugandan ambassador, who was present at the meeting with diplomats, made encouraging proposals. [passage omitted]

During the meeting with diplomats, it was decided that for a better exchange of information, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation and the diplomats accredited in Kigali are henceforth to meet twice a week. Yesterday was the first contact [words indistinct] atack by rebels. The next rendezvous was set for next Thursday morning, that is, the day after tomorrow. [passage omitted]

Situation Reported Normal in Kigali 9 Oct

AB0910153190 Paris AFP in English 1027 GMT
9 Oct 90

[Text] Kinshasa, Oct 9 (AFP)—The situation in the Rwandan capital had practically returned to normal on Tuesday [9 Oct], a day after the curfew was lifted. All shops, restaurants, banks and administrative services had reopened and only public transport remained inoperative because traffic was still under Ministry of Defence control.

However, Zaire national radio reported on Monday that President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda told Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko that Rwanda was attacked again by rebels from Uganda. But he said the army had the situation under control.

During their five-hour long meeting, President Habyarimana thanked President Mobutu for sending troops to help repel the rebels, mainly refugees belonging to Rwanda's minority Tutsi tribe, who captured some areas in the northeast of Rwanda during an invasion which began on September 30.

On October 4 Zaire sent an expeditionary force of 500 elite troops which the official Zairian press agency reported went into action against the rebels over the weekend, forcing the rebels to retreat after two hours of fighting.

Reliable sources in Kinshasa said the 31st Parachute Division, which was put on full alert last week, was also sent to Rwanda over the weekend, raising the number of Zairian soldiers in the central African nation to more than a thousand.

French, Belgian Military Preparations Reported

EA0910182890 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 9 Oct 90

[From the "News Desk" program]

[Text] The authorities in Rwanda said the number of rebels involved in last week's invasion is much higher than was first thought. The foreign minister, Mr. Casimir Bizimungu, said 10,000 men had already crossed the border from Uganda, and there was ample evidence that the rebel leaders were continuing to recruit Rwandan exiles serving in the Ugandan army. Mr. Bizimungu said fighting was continuing in the northern Mutara region of the country and the rebels were equipped with sophisticated weaponry, including armored vehicles. Our East Africa correspondent, Collin Blain, sent this report from the Rwandan capital, Kigali:

[Begin Blain recording] Kigali is apparently under military control, but there still seems to be considerable anxiety about the threat posed by the rebels more than a week after they invaded from Uganda. At the airport, French and Belgian troops have set defensive positions around the perimeter and on top of the buildings themselves. There is a machinegun poised on the roof of the main terminal and paratroopers can be seen digging in to the grass at the edge of the runway. Boxes of ammunition were piled on the tarmac as more civilians prepared to board an outgoing flight. The road between the airport and the center of the capital is patrolled by soldiers, and the French and Belgians have been joined by 400 troops from Rwanda's neighbor, Zaire. President Habyarimana

of Rwanda (?was) reported to have completed a short visit to Zaire, returning the same day.

Restrictions on movement inside Kigali have been eased during daylight hours, although an overnight curfew is still in force. According to one diplomat, there have been civilian casualties in the shooting in Kigali although no gunfire for the last two days. He also said there have been many arrests. A French resident said there was considerable nervousness in Kigali because people did not know what was happening in the countryside. It is believed in the capital the rebels have been preparing their invasion for a long time. [end recording]

AFP Reports on Mutara Military Situation

AB0910192390 Paris AFP in English 1846 GMT
9 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Kigali, Oct 9 (AFP)—The Rwandan army recaptured a barracks and a hotel northeast of here on Tuesday [9 Oct], but much of the surrounding region remains in the hands of rebels who entered Rwanda from Uganda, Rwandan military officers said.

They said the rebels continued to control the Mutara region in the northeast that contains the road through which part of Rwanda's imports, including petroleum products, reach Kigali from Uganda and Kenya. The Rwandan authorities have banned all travel to the Mutara region.

The officers said troops wrested from the rebels a town called Gaburo, which is 30 miles (50 kilometers) north of Kigali.

The state radio monitored in Nairobi said the curfew had been cut back to run from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m. It quoted Foreign Minister Casimir Bizimungu as saying 500 suspects had been detained in Kigali. But Belgian TV on Tuesday showed film of an estimated 1,500 people, including women and children, being held in Nyamirambo stadium, where they were short of food.

In Nairobi, there were persistent rumours of fresh concentrations of rebel Rwandan refugees passing at the Ugandan border to join the original insurgent force which the Kigali authorities have put at 10,000 armed men. [passage omitted]

Report on Military Activity on Uganda Border

AB0910214290 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 9 Oct 90

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] A week after the invasion of Rwanda by an armed group of refugees, there appears to be a good deal of activity on the border between Uganda and Rwanda. The Ugandan Government has ordered the closure of the common border and warned those rebels who have crossed that they would not be allowed back. The Ugandan Government has also threatened deserters

from the NRA [National Resistance Army] who have joined the rebel forces with a firing squad.

Meanwhile, the rebels continue to hold an area they captured shortly after their incursion into Rwanda. Our correspondent, Catherine Bond, is in the border area, and she has sent us this report from Mbarara:

[Begin Bond recording] In a remote border village, Ugandan army officers told me that for the first time since the invasion, they have heard bombing about 30 miles inside Rwanda yesterday morning, but it was too far away to tell if it was mortar fire, artillery, or aerial bombardment. The border of (Lijjat-Kazenga) has been beefed up with heavy artillery and anti-aircraft guns, steps taken, the Ugandans say, to stop the flow of refugees into Rwanda and prevent the rebels from coming back. But one look at the wide sweep of rolling hills shows the border is porous, with many places to cross.

Official Ugandan border posts are open, but Rwanda closed its border on Friday, and yesterday at Katsuna, the main post, Rwandan officials said they were awaiting further orders before they could open up to allow in lorry loads of Rwandan fuel and goods that were stocked in Uganda. They said the atmosphere at Katsuna had relaxed. (?They had) a tense day on Sunday when they anticipated a rebel attack. Ugandan immigration officers said they have seen Rwandan army deploying reinforcements on the opposite hill and were hearing rumors that a number of Ugandan businessmen and truck drivers had been detained in the Rwandan capital of Kigali over the past few days.

The rebels doing the warfare tactics appear to have taken Rwanda troops off guard, with little fighting having taken place in the past week. We are fighting scarecrows, a rebel officer told me on Sunday inside Rwanda. Whenever we attack these fellows, they run away. Now the Rwandan Government appears to have decided to fight back from the air, and at Kasenga as well as Moromi Hill border posts helicopter gunships have been fighting in the past few days. The constant threat of air attacks have forced the rebels to camouflage their vehicles with logs and move mostly on foot under the cover of darkness. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Denies 'Tribal Basis' of Arrests

EA0910211990 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Excerpts] The war is not over. According to Dr. Casimir Bizimungu, the head of Rwandan diplomacy, battles continue in the north of the country, but in the capital, here in Kigali, life is progressively resuming its normal course. Today markets, shops, offices, and banks reopened, but the curfew remains in force.

Public transport and taxis remained banned. However, in order to ease the transportation of the staff of parastatals and private companies and of civil servants, the

prefect of Kigali town has announced the following measures: Civil servants and staff of parastatals will be transported in Onatracom [public transport company] buses on the usual [word indistinct] routes, without, however, going beyond the limits of the Kigali town prefecture. Students will also be transported by the Onatracom buses along the usual routes, also within the limits of the Kigali town prefectures. Private sector employees will be transported by vehicles which their employers will put at their disposal. Employers are requested to release their employees early enough to allow them reach home before the curfew, which, we remind you, starts at 1900 and ends at 0500, for we still have to track down the enemies who are hiding in our midst.

It is in this light that we should view the current arrests for questioning. Some people allege that the arrests are being carried out on an ethnic basis. The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, who held a press conference yesterday afternoon before some 40 national and international journalists, categorically denied the allegations. Listen to what he said:

[Begin recording] [Bizimungu] The arrests do not have any ethnic or tribal bias. We arrest people either because we have sufficient reason to think them terrorists or if we have sufficient reason to believe that they are accomplices of the terrorists who invaded the country, for we know that the movement enjoyed a certain complicity in the country. We cannot hide that from you. I said as much in the statement. These people amassed stocks of a lot of arms, heavy and sophisticated arms. All this indicates the extensive work that was done in order to mount an assault on the capital and seize it very fast.

But here I must tell you that we must draw a difference between arrests and summons. We must distinguish between those arrested and those summoned. In the recent days' swoops, some people were arrested and some were summoned for questioning. But rest assured of one thing: that we will ensure that the innocent people are immediately released and sent home, and that those for whom we have convincing indications of complicity or signs that they are terrorists, those people will have to go through the court procedures of trial according to our own Rwandan procedures.

[Correspondent] Mr. Minister, you say that the arrests are not of a tribal nature. Does this mean that you think the conflict is not of a tribal nature either?

[Bizimungu] No, you must not draw me into error. When I say that the arrests are not of a tribal nature, it is because when we arrest people, we do not start wondering whether he is a Pygmy, a Tutsi, or a Hutu. We arrest people when we have indications that—if security forces receive some information that some or such other person has got arms in his or her house, well, we go for a search. We do not care about what he or she is.

You want to know if it is a conflict between ethnic groups? What I personally know is that on the one hand, we have the

demands of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] leaders, who say that their movement wants to force a return because the problem of refugees has never been granted any concern by the government. [passage omitted]

[Question] Can you confirm whether there are Rwandan Hutus who have joined the aggressors? Can you confirm whether there are Hutus and Tutsis among those arrested?

[Bizimungu] On the possible presence of Hutus in the aggressors' movement, I personally think that there may be one Hutu who has joined the movement. That is the information I have. But we do not know his exact motives. For according to certain information, the person has been bought, of course, to serve, I think, as an element to display to the world, to show that the movement is pluralist and brings together all the tendencies, and in particular to win credit for the whole campaign carried out by the RPF. [passage omitted]

[Question] Mr. Minister, you have met the diplomatic corps in Kigali. What impressions did you get? Some international radios talked of evacuations and others of voluntary repatriations. Did you have the feeling that those people were still thinking of repatriation, or did they give you assurances that they would remain in the country, that they were reassured?

[Bizimungu] Diplomats accredited in Kigali are determined to remain in Kigali and do their job, because they believe we still have the minimal conditions of life which enable them to do their work. As for the evacuations which took place, we have opted to describe this as a voluntary and temporary departure. If you have one family with children who may spend one or two months without studying, and parents think that they can send them elsewhere, such as France or Belgium, to continue with their studies, that is an absolutely legitimate motive. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Patriotic Front Rebel on Military Situation

*AB0910215090 London BBC World Service in English
1516 GMT 9 Oct 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It looks as though the invaders have been stopped in their tracks and did not turn back away from Kigali toward the Uganda border. On the line to Brussels, Julien Marshal asked Hassan Kamali of the Rwandese Patriotic Front, which claims to be behind the invasion, if on the face of it, they had failed in their prime objective:

[Begin recording] [Kamali] Well, if that was the main objective—just to get to Kigali—you could put it that way. But I think that you should look at that as not just a coup attempt to go to Kigali and overthrow the government. There is definitely a lot of some military elements belonging to Habyarimana in all regions in the

country. And the areas where we are fighting right now are considered very strategic for the country. So, the war is actually going on, it is a beginning. It is not a failure not to get to Kigali. We were a bit delayed by the presence of foreign troops and we were negotiating with their governments to see whether they want to get them out, and it looks like they are not interested. So we have to change our plans.

[Marshal] So you are saying that had it not been for the fact that Belgian, French, and Zairian troops were sent to Rwanda, you might have had more success in pushing on the capital?

[Kamali] We are confident it would have been like that. They would have been much easier to push because as we have known now, we definitely would not have been acting not so [words indistinct] force from outside, but even those from inside, from even within the Rwandese Armed Forces, and it is probably the very same reason why they have been pulled off for a duty in Kigali, and all they are doing now is arresting people and leaving the security of the city to the Belgians.

[Marshal] So if Kigali then is seemingly off limits to the Rwandese Patriotic Front, what is going to be your strategy?

[Kamali] I cannot say in detail, but we are definitely continuing to push across the country. As you see, the repressions in Kigali are likely to spread, so we try to cover as much area as we can to protect people from that sort of repression.

[Marshal] And are you going to try and continue to infiltrate people from Uganda?

[Kamali] We cannot do that anymore because Uganda has closed its borders and there is no more people that we can get. But I think we have enough people in the country to win that war without having additional people coming from outside.

[Marshal] But in fact, you seem to have Rwandese refugees in Zaire and Tanzania upon whom you could draw, could you not?

[Kamali] Yes, we do have people from outside, but we do have people inside too, and that is probably the major force because there are more people inside. They know the terrain, they know the ground, and they can move in the country much easier than the people who have been outside for 30 years.

[Marshal] Where is Major General Fred Rwigyema at the moment, the man who originally led the invading force?

[Kamali] I am not privy to that information, but I would assume that he is in the front. [end recording]

Zaire

Mobutu, Habyarimana Discuss Rwandan Crisis

EA0910114090 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
0500 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Three hours of talks between Mobutu Sese Seko and Habyarimana: This took place yesterday between (Kilgiri) and (Bolobo) on the River Zaire. At the center of the talks was the attack currently being launched against the Rwandan people. The Kinshasa-Kigali axis functions perfectly, as demonstrated by the (?important) meetings between the leaders of the two friendly countries, Mobutu Sese Seko and Juvenal Habyarimana. Consultations between the two leaders take place whenever necessary, during good as well as unfortunate events.

In the face of the aggression experienced by the Republic of Rwanda, Zaire did not remain unconcerned; it reacted by sending troops. President Habyarimana came to thank his Zairian counterpart for the gesture. It was 0935 when the [word indistinct] with the Rwandan flag landed at Ndjili Airport, Kinshasa. The Rwandan president was met by a small welcome committee led by Prime Minister Lunda Bululu. After inspecting the guard of honor, the Rwandan president went to the VIP lounge where he held talks with the prime minister for a few minutes.

At 1000 President Habyarimana left Ndjili Airport on board Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's personal helicopter for the presidential yacht, "M/S Kamanyola," on the majestic Zaire River and which is anchored between (Kigambi) and (Loloboi). He was welcomed there by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the president of the republic, with whom he held talks lasting three hours. The two presidents parted at 1300. [passage omitted]

Before leaving for his country, the Rwandan president spoke to [words indistinct]. Let us hear what was said:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] [Words indistinct] Mr. President, you returned to Kigali very recently but Zaire is the first (?foreign) country you have visited since the aggression experienced by Rwanda. What is the significance of this visit?

[Habyarimana] Indeed, I was at the United Nations when I was told that Rwanda had been attacked by elements from Uganda and belonging to the Ugandan Army. I returned to Kigali, immediately, via Europe where I explained the situation. [Words indistinct] country, I noticed that the facts had been confirmed. Someone gave me a report on the situation. We managed to contain the first attack and your (?president), President Mobutu, was among the first to offer help [words indistinct] France and Belgium as well. [Words indistinct] officials of the two countries found it necessary that I should meet President Mobutu first at [word indistinct] level [word indistinct] intervention [words indistinct] Rwandan [words indistinct] about the situation in the field. In regard to the situation in the field,

yesterday [words indistinct] again from Uganda by the same elements in spite of repeated reassurances, and we are (?containing) [words indistinct]. [passage omitted including indistinct passages] [end recording]

French Television Interviews President Mobutu

LD0910111890 Paris International Service
in French 0635 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Zaire was in the news yesterday on the TF1 channel of French television. The guest was Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko himself, invited after the announcement three days ago of the introduction in his country of a genuine multiparty system, as it is described in Kinshasa. The president made his intentions clear: There is no question of his giving up power. He even sees himself as still head of state in the year 2000. Here he is:

[Begin recording] [Mobutu] I have popular legitimacy with me, which means that I was elected for seven years. My current mandate ends next year, at midnight on 4 December 1991. Since I am standing again, (?I am making the announcement). I am not afraid to tell you so.

[Unidentified reporter] (?And if) the elections go against you, the parliamentary elections...?

[Mobutu interrupting] Go against me? Oh, no, you know, no.

[Reporter] You'll still be there in the year 2000?

[Mobutu] Why not? In two months I shall be 60. The year 2000 is in 10 years' time. Why not? [end recording]

Report on Interview

LD0910202590 Paris International Service
in French 1230 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Announcer-read report on an interview with President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko by unidentified correspondent on French Television on 8 October; Mobutu's remarks are recorded]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] In an interview broadcast yesterday evening on the French television channel TF1, Marshal Mobutu returned to the affair of the so-called Lubumbashi massacre in Zaire. He considers that there was no massacre, moreover since there was only one death and the dean of the Lubumbashi faculty—who spoke on our channel among others and talks of dozens of victims—was in fact lying. But the Zairean head of state, as you are going to hear, acknowledges all the same that the affair was a serious one:

[Mobutu] Something did happen in Lubumbashi—one death. He lied, I tell you he lied. He knows very well that when one arrives in Brussels and one accuses Mobutu and his regime, that does one good.

[Announcer] Marshal Mobutu said he would immediately have agreed to the sending of an international

commission of enquiry if at least the request had not been made by the Belgians. Well, did he by chance not like the Belgians? Listen to him:

[Mobutu] I like them well enough but I find that they exaggerate when it is a question of my country. There are people who do not know, who even forget that we have been independent since 30 June 1960: We have to remind them of this almost every year, every month, every week, I would even add every day. I am the guarantor of the constitution, of our sovereignty and I cannot accept our being treated a bit as if we were still in their charge, as if we were still one of their flock and all that, no.

[Announcer] In passing, the Zairean head of state replied on the subject of corruption and said it was not specific to Zaire and existed everywhere in the world. He also recalled that there was a defense agreement between his country and France and that it might possibly be of service one day, like about 10 years ago at the time of Kolwezi. [passage omitted]

Government Signs Gold Mining Agreement

AB0910133990 Dakar PANA in English
1539 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Dakar, 8 Oct. (PANA)—Zaire and Kilo-Mining-International (Kimin) have signed an agreement for the mining of gold in the Upper Zaire Region, sources at the Zairian Ministry of Planning said. According to the agreement, a total of 162 million US dollars will be invested over a five-year period to produce eight tonnes of fine gold per annum.

It is estimated that a total of 100 million US dollars will accrue from the project each year. The 25-year project will enjoy tax advantages over a 15-year period as well as gradual tax exemptions.

On the other hand, Kimin will pay a special tax tied to the price of gold to compensate for the tax exemptions. The tax will be calculated from the business turnover of the gold in the world market.

The capital of Kimin has been fixed at 18 million US dollars out of which 50 per cent belongs to the Kilo-Moto Mining Company, 35 per cent to the Minidev Associe, 10 per cent to Orgaman and five per cent to the International Finance Bank of the World Bank.

A total of 1,600 jobs are expected to be created under the project, whose agreement was signed by Ilunga Iulnkamba, the Zairian planning minister, and Bokana W'P-ndangela, who signed for Kimin. The representatives of the other share holders also signed the agreement.

Government To Ration Fuel, Cut Imports

AB0810162290 Paris AFP in French 2213 GMT
6 Oct 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Oct (AFP)—The Zairian Government has just decided to enact fuel rationing measures that will first of all affect the state administrative services whose fuel consumption will be reduced by 50 percent, it was announced today by official sources in the Zairian capital.

In order to avoid shortages in fuel supply owing notably to the increase in crude oil prices and to the scarcity of foreign currency, the government will cut down on fuel imports at rates that have not been disclosed. This

reduction will lead to the rationing of fuel consumption by 50 percent for the administrative services, with the exception of national defense, security, and health, and by 25 percent for remaining services. This rationing of gasoline consumption in Zaire is expected to effect the public transport sector in the near future.

Fuel retail prices in Zaire have increased by 50 percent at gasoline stations since the beginning of September, but these measures have not made it possible to control Zaire's oil bills. The country has been experiencing a serious economic crisis for years now. Moreover, the government has decided on a 60 percent increase in domestic air fares effective next week. This rise will be followed by another 40 percent increase in November.

Ethiopia

Foreign Minister Meets Shevardnadze in New York

EA0710162490 Addis Ababa in Amharic to
Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Yesterday Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, alternate member of the Politburo of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and foreign minister, met and held talks with Comrade Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on various bilateral issues. The two foreign ministers, who are currently attending the 45th UN General Assembly, held extensive talks on regional and international issues of concern to Ethiopia and the USSR as well as the longstanding friendship and cooperation between their countries.

Comrade Tesfaye briefed his Soviet counterpart on the efforts being made by the Ethiopian Government to achieve peace through peaceful means, and the steps already taken and being taken to make these efforts a success. Regarding development efforts, he also briefed him on the new technological, economic, and political policies drawn up and on the steps being taken to achieve economic progress.

The Soviet foreign minister noted that his government supports the efforts being made by the Ethiopian Government to achieve peace and speed development. Mr. Shevardnadze assured that the Soviet Government would give every possible support to make the efforts a success. He also said that the Soviet Government will take all necessary steps so that the friendship between the countries will be strengthened.

Rebels Report Chilean Arms, Israeli Connection

EA0910154990 (Clandestine) Voice of Ethiopia on
the Path to Democracy in Amharic 0300 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Excerpt] It has been revealed that the fascist government is obtaining arms from Chile through the Israeli connection and coordination. The Ethiopian Government, through this Israeli coordination and connection, is buying unspecified weapons from Latin American governments such as Chile, it was stated yesterday. The arms being bought from Chile are not from the government but a private arms dealer company in the country, according to a Chilean newspaper.

It has also been stated that the Ethiopian foreign minister, during his visits to Europe and America, met and held exhaustive discussions with the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers. It is believed that during these talks the foreign minister held discussions on the purchase and acquisition of the above-mentioned arms from Chile. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Moi Criticizes Teachers Union Leader, 'Inciters'

EA09:0203790 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili
1020 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Relay of President Daniel arap Moi speech at opening of radio equipment factory in Gilg—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] All those who are looking for ways to divide the people do not wish other citizens to be served well. Even on Moi Day [10 October]—I want this to be a day for every citizen to be mindful of other people's welfare, not a day to display might. It should be a day to display love for others, a day to serve others. If you can help one or two people, you will have done something commendable on that day. Therefore, I want you to be steadfast. All those inciters—these days people are becoming arrogant. You will hear more yet. All the citizens in Kenya are with the government and with me. But a few are willing to do evil deeds in the name of democracy, moving all over the place talking about democracy. There is no democracy in killing.

Only recently, I told the secretary general of the Kenya National Union of Teachers [KNUT]—He thinks I am a child. I have been in politics for 35 years, even before many of you were born. What are these new ones trying to do by threatening that teachers would go on strike when children are getting ready for examinations? [passage omitted]

Recently I asked [KNUT Secretary General Ambrose] Adongo to write a letter of apology, which he did on Thursday last week, but he is not straight. After writing, he met his fellow teachers on Monday and told them to support him. He asked them to publicize their support for him. Is that a genuine apology? Therefore my statement of last week, which I had withdrawn, still stands. [passage omitted]

There is so much to say, but I will not continue today. Steps will yet be taken no matter who you are, because Kenyans want peace, jobs, and freedom. I have no use for tribalism. I have seen tribalism and I know it stinks. Therefore let us live as one nation. [passage omitted]

Ouko Inquiry Chairman Warns on Public Statements

EA0910205690 Nairobi KNA in English 1837 GMT
8 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 8th October—The chairman of the recently appointed commission of inquiry on the [death of the] late Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation Dr Robert J. Ouko, Mr Justice Evans Gicheru, has warned that it was in contempt of the commission for anyone to make public statements that may tend to affect, prejudice or compromise the proceedings of the commission. In a hastily convened press conference in his chambers this afternoon, Justice Gicheru also made it definite that the commission will

commence its proceedings at the Kisumu Law Courts on Tuesday 16th October at 10.00 a.m. [passage omitted]

After reading the brief press statement, Justice Gicheru deferred attempts by reporters to ask him to elaborate on the warning he has sounded.

The commission he heads was appointed by President Moi last 2nd October to inquire into the circumstances surrounding and leading to the disappearance and subsequent death of Dr Robert Ouko. Since the appointed [as received] of the commission, statements have come from notable personalities such as a cabinet minister, a lawyer and Ouko's Ominde clan. [passage omitted]

Security Forces Arrest Koigi Wa Wamwere

EA0910142990 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1034 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Special Government Statement]

[Text] The government has announced that the runaway Koigi wa Wamwere [member of parliament in the 1970's who was given political asylum in Norway in 1986] has been arrested in Nairobi while trying to incite illegal hawkers and matatu [minibus] operators.

For sometime now the lives of innocent Kenyans have been threatened by dissidents who have relentlessly spearheaded antigovernment campaigns from the safety of foreign lands with the fundings from the government's adversaries. These dissidents have been organizing criminal activities in Kenya. It is common knowledge that some of them have been trained in countries hostile to Kenya. Some of these criminals and adversaries have recently entered Kenya using false identification papers.

The information we have is that these elements are trained to torture and brutally murder their victims in order to cause chaos and despondency among citizenry. The leader of this group who has politicized his position is Koigi wa Wamwere. One strategy of the group is to rob individuals, shops, public transport and banks to finance the operations, and Koigi has been planning these ugly activities throughout Kenya.

Koigi wa Wamwere recently entered Kenya from a neighboring country under disguises with the motive of putting into effect his heinous designs. He was accompanied by some of his accomplices, including prominent personalities, and they hid in strategic places. They entered Nairobi with the intent to organize illegal hawkers and matatu operators to participate in acts of violence and lawlessness, and generally to promote defiant culture.

The security forces apprehended Koigi wa Wamwere and his accomplices in the early hours of yesterday morning and placed him in custody. During these operations, the security personnel recovered substantial assorted arms.

It is paradoxical to the rational observer that this same Koigi, who has persistently claimed that he champions the cause of democracy, is using arms and has been scheming for violence, robberies, and murder of innocent citizens.

The government wishes to assure the public that it will continue to fully discharge its obligations in securing their safety and that no effort will be spared to track down and bring these criminals and their accomplices to justice. While the government continues to track do? these criminals, the general public are urged to be on the look out for these undesirable elements who are hiding in our midst and report their sighting to the nearest police station or to any government authority. The government wishes to stress that the security of the state must remain everyone's concern. The government wishes to further state that investigations are continuing and members of the public are asked to assist.

Two Lawyers Picked Up by Police; One Said Beaten

EA0910192990 Nairobi THE STANDARD
in English 9 Oct 90 p 32

[By Bakr Ogle and Elijah Kinyanjui]

[Text] Two lawyers were yesterday morning picked up by a contingent of police officers who searched their respective homes in Nairobi and Nakuru respectively for several hours.

The lawyers are Mr Rumba Kinuthia, who practises in Nairobi [resigned from Kenya African National Union in May, 1990], and a former detainee, Mr Mirugi Kariuki, who was picked up from his residence in Nakuru's Milimani Estate.

"The Standard" learnt that more than 20 police officers yesterday went to Mr Kinuthia's house in Kariobangi South, Nairobi, at around 4.00 am, where they gained entry after smashing doors and metal grilles.

The contingent, led by Supt John Muli and Chief Insp Kiarie of the Special Branch and CID [Criminal Investigation Division], escorted the lawyer to his office at City Hall annexe, where they carried out a search. They later left with bunches of legal and other pamphlets, including literary works among several documents.

Mr Kinuthia left a brief note for the press which read: "The police invasion of both my residence and offices has been extremely violent. In addition to the thorough search, I was also beaten up by two police officers during the raid."

He said the officers broke through bamboo fence and his main door and gained entry into the house. They later moved up the stairs leading to his private bedroom, where he was reportedly shoved about "in a crazy manner".

During the search at the lawyer's chambers, which took about five hours, a large number of city lawyers swarmed into the offices. They were not barred and a few of them were allowed to remain inside during the search.

The first group to arrive included Messrs Paul Muite, John Khaminwa, C.B.M. Kariuki, Japheth Shamalla, Otieno Kowade, Charles Nyachae, Mrs Martha Njoka and Miss Beatrice Ndungu.

Mr Muite told reporters waiting at the lobby: "We do not actually know anything about the whole matter. But it cannot be explained why police officers would require to move into someone's house at that ungodly hour of the night."

"The Standard" later learnt that Mr Kinuthia's brother, Mr Joseph Mwaura Kinuthia, and a sister, Ms Margaret Wangui Kinuthia, were also arrested elsewhere. Their fate could not be immediately established.

In Nakuru, Mrs Susan Wangui Kariuki, a nurse at the Rift Valley Provincial General Hospital, said police officers raided their home at 3.00 am yesterday. She said the officers demanded that Mr Kariuki produce the self-exiled Mr Koigi wa Wamwere, who is a former Nakuru North member of Parliament.

Mr Kariuki, who was released from detention on 6th June last year, was driven off at 10.00 am to an unknown destination in a white vehicle.

She claimed that at about 4.00 am, the officers pushed a hose pipe through a toilet window at the back of the house and opened an outside water tap, thereby flooding the house.

Court Lifts Ban on LAW MONTHLY

EA0910202290 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1600 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] The High Court in Nairobi today lifted the ban on the NAIROBI LAW MONTHLY magazine. The temporary lifting of the ban will apply until an application challenging the banning of the magazine by the attorney general is heard and determined by the court. Trial Judge Justice Frank Shield issued the order following an ex parte application filed by the editor in chief of the magazine, Gitobu Imanyara, through his lawyers, Pheroze Nowrojee and Musemi Mbaka. The magazine was banned on 28 September by the attorney general in a notice published in the KENYA GAZETTE.

Imanyara has filed a suit against the attorney general challenging the ban, claiming that the order to ban the magazine by the attorney general was in breach of Kenya's municipal and international legal obligations, including the universal declaration of human rights. The suit has yet to be fixed for hearing. The editor in chief of the magazine described the ruling as a refreshing and welcome development.

Somalia

Ministry Denies Border Incursion Allegation

EA0910191090 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] A statement released today by the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Ministry of Defense says the SDR command base on the border between the Republics of Somalia and Djibouti has dismissed as unfounded Djibouti's allegation that Somalia's soldiers crossed into Djibouti territory and were confronted by its forces. The statement said that SDR forces were never confronted by any forces.

The Somali Government, taking into consideration the good relations existing between the two countries, calls for setting up a committee from the two sides to investigate the incident and unearth the truth.

Djibouti state radio yesterday accused Somalia's forces of having crossed into its territory and said they had been repulsed by its border patrol soldiers.

Parliament Approves New Constitution; 'Temporary'

AB0910223290 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT
8 Oct 90

[Text] Mogadishu, Oct 8 (AFP)—The Somali Parliament has given overwhelming approval to implementation of a new constitution as a temporary measure starting Thursday [11 Oct], the official SONNA news agency reported on Monday.

Prime Minister Mohamed Hawadle Madar told the People's Assembly last Sunday that the country's "worsening economic situation" made it necessary to bring in the new constitution ahead of time.

Last year's government budget deficit of 15 billion shillings (five million dollars) was aggravated by a sharp rise in fuel prices and rampant inflation caused by uncontrolled bank lending, he said.

A referendum on the constitution was originally scheduled for the end of this month, with a general election open to opposition parties due to follow next February. Mr Madar said they would now both be staged within 12 months "if conditions in the country permit."

Three guerrilla groups are fighting the 21-year regime of President Mohamed Siad Barre. Bomb attacks in the capital over the past month at the central post office, ministries and military barracks have killed at least 11 people.

Mr. Madar said security and stability were government priorities, since without them political, economic and social services would be impossible. Effective measures had been taken against a spate of armed robberies, with such crimes showing a downward trend in the past week, he noted.

SNM Justifies Ambush, Capture of ICRC Worker*EA0910213390 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 9 Oct 90*

[Text] On 6 October, units of the Somali National Movement [SNM] liberation movement carried out an operation near Hargeysa at (Guryaha Dalhiska) situated along the Berbera-Hargeysa road, where they ambushed a military lorry coming from Daraweine. The ambush took place at 7:30 am. After the ambush, in which many enemy soldiers were killed and others wounded while still others fled, two women were captured by units from the 31st Battalion who had carried out the ambush. One of those captured is an employee of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC], Antonella Notari, who is a Swiss national. The other is Sahra Ahmed Jama, a famous Somali artist.

What prompted us to issue this statement is the following: It has been alleged that the ICRC issued a statement in Geneva, which was broadcast by the BBC Somali Service on 8 October and which said that a Red Cross worker who was a foreign national was killed by a group of armed men in an ambush. The broadcast said the ICRC was concerned about the fate of its three other workers.

We have stated through our radio that Miss Antonella and Sahra Ahmad Jama are in our hands and are well and safe. Given our repeated assurance on the fate of the ICRC workers, we consider it outrageous for the ICRC to refer to us as unknown armed men.

We wish to repeat once again how the incident happened. On the fateful day, an ICRC vehicle, a Mitsubishi, broke down near Daraweine, which is an enemy garrison. The occupants went on foot to seek help at the garrison. The commander of the garrison put the ICRC workers on a military vehicle which was heading for Hargeysa, the original destination of the Red Cross workers.

The territory around Hargeysa is known to be rebel-held territory and Hargeysa town itself is surrounded by SNM fighters. The SNM believes it was unwise for the ICRC workers to accept a ride on a military lorry which they knew to be a target of our forces.

We strongly feel that our forces which ambushed the military lorry were performing their righteous duty, which is to annihilate the enemy anywhere and at any time. What we cannot understand up to now is how the ICRC workers could have allowed themselves to ride in one of dictator Siad's army trucks, which they knew was likely to come under attack at any time from SNM fighters while enroute to Hargeysa. Another surprising thing is that while the ICRC fully knew that north-western Somalia is a war zone, they still exposed themselves to such a risk.

The SNM is not composed of armed bandits but is a liberation movement intent on toppling the fascist regime of Siad Barre. We appeal to the international

relief agencies to seek the truth on any incident before making any irrational statement. Equally, we appeal to all relief agencies to be independent in performing their duties and to refrain from being trapped. The ICRC is an international organization with worldwide respect and we call upon it to maintain its credibility.

Uganda**Museveni Urges Political Solution for Refugees***EA0910141390 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Oct 90*

[Text] As Uganda celebrates the 28th anniversary of independence today, President Yoweri Museveni has called on Ugandans to be frugal in the use of petroleum products. In a message to the nation on the eve of the anniversary, Mr. Museveni warned, in a speech broadcast for him by the chairman of the NRM [National Resistance Movement], Alhaji Moses Kigongo, that if drivers cannot cut out joyrides and unnecessary driving he will not hesitate to impose discipline by further price rises and other measures as necessary.

In addition to increasing our foreign exchange earnings, he said we must also be disciplined in the use of the available foreign exchange. He said experts have estimated that if present trends continue, the external current account position of the least developed countries in Africa will deteriorate by the equivalent of at least two percent of the 1989 Gross Domestic Product, GDP. In the Ugandan case this means we must find extra external financing of between \$40 and \$60 million for 1990 alone. If the present military and political stand in the Gulf were to break out into war, he said, the adverse consequences for our external account would be at least twice as much.

Outlining the progress made in reversing the decline in the economy which the country was experiencing when the NRM came to power, the president stressed that the reverse is not an occasion for complacency. What is fundamentally required, he said, is to restructure the economy in order to integrate domestically the various sectors of the economy. He said Uganda must continue to pursue appropriate fiscal and monetary policies that will ensure that speculation and other forces do not undermine the economy through destabilizing changes in the price of the shilling. He said we also need, urgently, to attend to the export infrastructure, including improvised marketing infrastructure, cold storage facilities, increased air freight capacity, as well as provision of export credit.

In this connection, the president called upon appropriate officials in government to make haste in attending to these structural aspects of the improvement required in the export regime.

On security, Mr. Museveni appealed to the rebel remnants who have not yet laid down their arms in the north

and northeastern Uganda to do so without further delay. I would like to reiterate, he declared, that the NRA [National Resistance Army] is determined to ensure that insurgency is crushed so as to enable all our own countrymen to live in peace and security throughout Uganda.

On economic development in Africa, Mr. Museveni, who is the current chairman of the OAU, said that just as peace is fundamental in creating a conducive environment for economic progress, regional cooperation is absolutely essential to enable us to escape from the constraints of the small size of the domestic market. He said this is the foundation of Uganda's policy in foreign and regional affairs in Africa.

Turning to a number of issues which currently dominate the international scene, President Museveni hoped that following the mandatory embargo against Iraq to force it to end its illegal occupation of Kuwait he sincerely hopes that we will hear no more of the argument about ending sanctions to give President de Klerk more encouragement. He said the international community must intensify efforts to force President de Klerk to dismantle apartheid and accept majority rule forthwith.

He also said that German economic and political union, as well as the preparations for the complete integration

of the EEC in 1992, must be seen by all (?forward-thinking) Africans as an example to be emulated in our struggle for economic emancipation. Africa, he said, needs economic integration to help us broaden our market and change our economies from raw material exporters to economies with an internal dynamism and intersectoral forward and backward linkages.

President Yoweri Museveni has called on the Government of Rwanda to move courageously and solve the problem of Rwandese refugees who have been living in Uganda for over 30 years or so. In a message to the nation on the occasion of Uganda's independence anniversary, President Museveni said Rwanda will have all our support in this, adding that the problem must be solved politically. The problem of the Rwandese diaspora, he said, is a genuine one and it merits a solution. However, in a message broadcast for him by the vice chairman of the NRM, Alhaji Moses Kigongo, President Museveni repeated his condemnation of the wrong methods used by the Rwandese rebels. It is despicable, he said, that Rwandese refugees whom we have looked after for the last 30 years or so have abused our hospitality and mobilized to destabilize our relations with a friendly neighboring country. I want, he declared, to reiterate my assurances to you and the international community that my government neither knew nor condoned the armed action by the refugees.

De Klerk on Achievement of NP's Goals, Prospects*MB0810201690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2003 GMT 8 Oct 90*

[Text] Port Elizabeth Oct 8 Sapa—The National Party [NP] would play a key role in developing broad political movements and would form an umbrella for those movements which wanted to walk the same path, State President F.W. de Klerk said on Monday [8 Oct] night.

"The National Party is going to be a party that brings together," he told a public meeting at a University of Port Elizabeth sports centre.

The NP had been true to its word, kept its promises and had succeeded in all its goals set out at the federal congress in 1989 and which formed the platform for its election mandate.

These goals were:

- To normalise the political process,
- The removal of discrimination,
- To get the negotiation process moving as soon as possible,
- The improvement of the economic situation,
- To maintain law and order,
- The removal of distrust, and
- To take South Africa back into the international community.

Referring to the removal of distrust, Mr. de Klerk said bridges had been built where none had existed before.

"In my recent visit to Natal, I was overcome by warmth and friendliness. Everyone wants peace and those who suffer most from the violence are sick and tired of it. There are millions of hands stretching out and there is hope where, only a while back, there was none."

He said South Africa's movement back into the international arena was not an ego trip.

"We live in a small world which has become interdependent on each other. In order for us to live in prosperity, South Africa needs to normalise its international relations. Before the end of this month, I will be the guest of one of the Afrikaner's countries of origin which has been at the forefront of instituting steps against South Africa. It has worried me that one of our countries of origin has been so bitter towards us. We also owe it to our sportsmen and women to have them return to the international arenas. How proud we will be when next a Springbok team thrashes the best in world rugby."

Referring to the violence, Mr. de Klerk said there had been much reason for concern about the level of violence.

"Surely no one, knowing our history, could have thought that change would come about without some destabilisation and unacceptable behaviour. Things have been hectic until recently. I wish there would, however, have been less violence."

He said the government had the courage of its convictions to use laws—like declaring unrest areas—which had never been utilised before. It had also gone so far to declare curfews in certain areas. "If we have to do more, we will," he said.

Gerrit Viljoen Addresses NP Cape Congress*MB0910110390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0936 GMT 9 Oct 90*

[By Dirk van Zyl]

[Text] Port Elizabeth Oct 9 Sapa—A broader nationalism—encompassing all races—should be cultivated in South Africa, the minister of constitutional development, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, said on Tuesday [9 Oct] morning.

Speaking during a debate on constitutional matters at the Cape National Party [NP] congress in Port Elizabeth, he said at the same time he believed the current definition of groups was unacceptable as it was based on race. A more acceptable definition would have to be found. The NP believed a bill of rights, besides protecting minority rights, could also protect such group rights as language, culture and religion.

On residential areas, he said those who wanted to live in separate ones should be allowed to do so, without this being enforced, or people excluded, by laws. It was not the government's policy that any group should be advantaged over any other one.

Referring to concerns voiced by a number of delegates that standards might fall in such areas as schools and beaches, Dr. Viljoen said the maintenance of civilised norms and standards was of the utmost importance to all South Africans. This was however not just a policing function, but the socio-economic problems also had to be addressed? Dr. Viljoen said he wished to give the assurance that the government was being firm in the negotiation process that pensions and all service conditions should be maintained, in terms of contractual relationships, under a new constitutional dispensation.

On "squattling", Dr. Viljoen said there were farms in South Africa on which blacks had been living for generations. They could not accept that they did not have a de facto right to remain there. Such families could not "just be pushed out"—a sensible reaction was needed.

Malan Rejects ANC-SADF Military Integration*MB0910122490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1127 GMT 9 Oct 90*

[By Lorraine Braid]

[Text] Port Elizabeth Oct 9 Sapa—The South African Defence Force [SADF] and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] were two incompatible organisations and there was no question of

integration between the two, Defence Minister Gen. Magnus Malan said on Tuesday [9 Oct].

Addressing the Cape National Party [NP] congress, Gen. Malan said MK chief Mr. Chris Hani had made several statements about the eventual integration of MK into the SADF. One of the statements by Mr. Hani had referred to the superior standard of training received by members of the SADF.

"I think his reason for saying this is due to the hiding the SADF handed out in Angola. There is absolutely no chance of such integration. Some of the reasons for this is the professional standard of the SADF as opposed to that of MK and the difference in the level of training between the two. The SADF is the creator of technology whereas MK is the user of this technology."

Gen. Malan said the SADF was the instrument of the state and not of the National Party, whereas MK was a sub-group of a political organisation.

"You cannot compare the two as it then raises the standing of MK. This would also mean that, for instance, Zulu impis [warriors] can also demand to be integrated into the SADF. The SADF's culture is one of protecting all citizens of South Africa compared to MK's actions in projects like Operation Vula. Their culture is to disrupt and one of trying to take over power and these two outlooks are incompatible."

He said the SADF was not involved in black areas to overcome so-called enemies.

"The problems in black areas are politically inspired and they must therefore be solved politically. The democracy we want to build cannot evolve from pangas [large knives] and AK-47's and the sooner the ANC realises this and tries to improve the situation, the better."

Security force members could also not be active members of political parties but this did not prevent them from exercising their democratic rights to vote. Referring to a suggestion that the SADF create a national service system to counter unemployment, Gen. Malan said this was not the purpose of the SADF. Gen. Malan said he did not regard the present situation in the country as being problematic, but as a "fantastic challenge."

Mandela Reaffirms Dedication to Development

MB0910172190 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 9 Oct 90 p 4

[By Theo Rawana]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] deputy president Nelson Mandela has urged business to help counter allegations that the ANC is out to destroy the SA [South African] economy, and has appealed for the private sector's input on the organisation's recently released economic policy document.

Addressing a farewell dinner in Johannesburg at the weekend for 64 black businessmen going on a study tour of the U.S. Mandela said: "The ANC is dedicated to the fullest development of our country's economy."

"The ANC, hence, will do nothing whatsoever to prevent the new democratic SA emerging with the fullest development of commerce and industry."

"We stand for greater generation of wealth and we want to ensure that that wealth is shared for the benefit of all the people of SA, regardless of race and sex. That is what non-racial, non-sexist democracy is all about."

The business community, therefore, had nothing to fear from the ANC's role now or in the future.

"We seek your assistance to end in SA and abroad the type of false propaganda that is being dished out that the ANC is out to destroy the economy of our country."

"I plead with all our business personalities to pay very careful attention to the discussion document just released by us on the economic policy of our organisation. We want your input on this document so that before it reaches its final stage we would have had the benefit of your expertise," Mandela said.

The document made it clear that the ANC was honestly engaged in finding a way to end the imbalances resulting from the policies of race discrimination that had existed in SA, he said.

NAFCOC [National African Federation of Chamber of Commerce] president Sam Motsuenyane told the gathering SA should try to produce a new breed of black entrepreneur as soon as possible "even before the demise of apartheid which hopefully will come sooner rather than late."

"This is the crucial challenge we face and must grapple with if our country and all of its people are to be placed in a position to advance and prosper economically."

Motsuenyane said South Africans must copy all that is good, as the Japanese did from other nations which were more developed than themselves.

"There is indeed much that black entrepreneurs could learn from their counterparts in America and other parts of the world."

The key problem areas where SA blacks needed to look for new and workable ideas were: Raising venture capital for black enterprises; partnerships between large and small businesses; joint ventures with American entrepreneurs; new manufacturing and franchising opportunities; opportunities for SA black entrepreneurs; and networking with black business organisations in order to establish proper business contacts for the future.

Inkatha Publishes Buthelezi Letter To Mandela*MB0910203090 Durban ILANGA in English
4-6 Oct 90 p 7*

[From "Comment and Opinion" column: "Playing open cards with people"]

[Text] The President of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Dr. M.G. Buthelezi, will not be attending the meeting in Soweto on Sunday [7 Oct] arranged by ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President, Dr. Nelson Mandela.

Dr. Mandela angered Inkatha by firstly inviting Dr. Buthelezi to attend as a "homeland leader", together with the leaders of other self-governing regions.

The ANC leader made matters worse when he simply changed the original venue and informed the Inkatha Freedom Party leader that the meeting would be held at his Soweto home. It is difficult to understand how the ANC leader can expect political opponents to attend a meeting of this nature in his home and many observers believe that the action was occasioned by intrigue.

ANC propaganda organs like the NEW AFRICAN dutifully smeared Dr. Buthelezi after he declined to attend.

ILANGA contacted the Inkatha Freedom Party leader in Switzerland and asked him to motivate his decision not to attend. He responded by supplying ILANGA with a copy of the letter he wrote to Dr. Mandela.

"My followers and South Africans in general have a right to know the background. Democracy implies playing open cards, and I thus invite you to publish my letter to Dr. Mandela," Dr. Buthelezi said. The letter is published on this page.

Dear Brother,

Thank you for your faxed note, dated 27 September 1990.

When we spoke on the telephone on 19 and 20 September, I told you that I have problems about being invited to a series of on-going briefings that you and your colleagues have had four times already, with leaders of self-governing Regions, on the pretext that during the particular briefing you are having on 21 September now 3 October, the subject for discussion will be violence.

You promised to phone me again on your return from Pietersburg, where you were when we last spoke to each other, so that we could discuss the impediments I see to my attending such a briefing with other leaders of self-governing territories.

I was still awaiting the call you promised me when I received your letter which reads: "Following my telephone discussion with you, I can now confirm that the meeting will take place at my home in Orlando West at 10.00 am."

To be honest I am quite flummoxed by this kind of approach in view of our conversation on the telephone on both 19 and 20 September, and your promise to phone me.

As President of the Inkatha Freedom Party, I and the Inkatha leadership have co-operated in the talks about violence that have taken place between a delegation of the National Executive of the African National Congress, led by Mr. John Nkandimeng, and a delegation of the Inkatha Freedom Party led by our National Chairman, Dr. Frank T. Mdlalose on 19 and 26 September.

I would welcome an opportunity to have discussions with you as I requested, to put my case about the importance of starting off any rapprochement with initial discussions taking place between representatives of our two organisations which are involved in the violence, as that principle has now been firmly established by the on-going discussions that I have mentioned on the violence at such top level. What is transpiring between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party at that level needs to be brought to bear on you and I in another meeting specifically about violence on the Reef.

There have just been too many accusations and counter-accusations exchanged on the violence for us to start drawing in third parties before we have had initial discussions between us as people whose followers are involved in the violence. I do not say the leaders of self-governing territories as black leaders have no contribution to make. They do—but I feel that we have not yet reached the stage at which they can do so.

I would like to share with you my concern that perhaps my inability to be at the meeting on the 5th of October will probably be picked up by the press and used to sow discord. This would be a pity in view of the way the meetings in Durban between our respective colleagues have gone so well.

I think I am stating an open secret that there are elements in the ANC who would like that discord, as they have publicly stated that they do not want you and I to meet. Such mischief-makers would really entitle members of the Inkatha Central Committee and members of the Caucus of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly to see the invitation and your very positive statements as mere ploys to heighten the media condemnation against me and the Inkatha Freedom Party. I come very close to despair on some days and very close to anger on other days when media pressures are mounted on me to try and force my hand in one or another way. I do what my leadership instincts dictate; I do what my constituencies demand I do. I am not intimidated and I sometimes have to pay the price for being sure of mind and constant in my commitments. My deep-down basic commitment is to bring about the kind of peace in which a real democracy can be formed. I always have to look beyond what appears to be an easy next step and look at the implications for the future.

I also wish to inform you that I will be out of South Africa from 29 September until some time next week.

I also wish to request that if, and when, a meeting between leaders of ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party has been agreed upon at another level, other than the level at which this is taking place already that we should schedule it for a time and venue which is convenient to both sides.

With my regards and much love

Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi

President: Inkatha Freedom Party

SABC Panel Discusses ANC Economic Document

MB0810123390 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1815 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Panel discussion with, Jerry Schuitema, employer relations consultant; and Lesley Nishokwe, South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) assistant economics editor, in the Johannesburg Studio; and African National Congress economists, Professor Robert Davies and Professor Lieb Loots, both from the University of the Western Cape in the Cape Town Studio, moderated by David Bamber, SABC economist—live or recorded]

[Text] [Bamber] The document released on Friday [5 Oct] does not represent the ANC's [African National Congress] agreed economic policy, but it does reflect the ANC's thinking. It would seem that the central theme for a new economic policy remains tied to the redistribution of wealth. Among the major goals set out are: creation of new jobs; raising real income, particularly for the poor; correcting racial and gender imbalances in the economy; implementing a land reform program; developing a major new housing, educational, health and welfare program; and, giving the unions more power.

To achieve all this, the document suggests a program of growth through redistribution. In more detail, it includes: raising the level of company tax; raising individual tax of higher income owners; introduction of a capital gains tax; higher estate duties; breaking up of big business; nationalization of certain sectors of the economy; affirmative action favoring blacks in the public and private sectors; the introduction of national training schemes; and, tariff protection against imports.

Professor Davies, the draft document on economic policy seems to be much the same as the old ANC story under the Freedom Charter. Would you agree with that?

[Davies] No. I think that what's happened is that this document represents the product of discussions which have taken place in two workshops which have drawn together a number of ANC-related economists. I think that what has happened is that we have focussed much more concretely on a number of the very central problems of poverty, inequality, and indeed of economic stagnation, which are confronting the country. I think we

have done this in a much more concrete way in this document than in previous documents which have come out of the ANC. But, I think that this is a document which represents for us something of a step forward although it is still a contribution to a discussion, and is not an official policy position.

[Nishokwe] But [words indistinct] the Freedom Charter not intended to addressing the very inequalities you refer to?

[Davies] The Freedom Charter, I think, basically set down a series of broad aspirations for a society in which not only is there political democracy, but also in which there is essentially a social and economic transformation which enfranchises, economically as well as politically, those who have been disenfranchised by apartheid. And, I think that that sets forward a broad vision. This document attempts to look in terms of the concrete reality facing South Africa now, at how this kind of a vision could in fact be materialized.

[Schuitema] Professor Loots, perhaps to you then, forgive me for perhaps passing this comment on the document. It would seem a very appropriate document for perhaps an East German economist to have written 40 years ago, and perhaps in the last 40 years, fundamental things have happened which [word indistinct] even take us away perhaps from the Freedom Charter in the sense of how to address these inequalities. In fact, what I miss, and this is perhaps one other question that I want to lead to, is that nowhere in this document is any recognition given, any discussion, any reflection, of the very dramatic kind of economic lessons that have suddenly come to the fore, that surely everybody in the world is now turning to, even the collapse of hard line socialism, even looking towards more market driven economies. Nowhere is any recognition given in this document to that. Is that not a serious omission?

[Loots] I think the first thing to recognize is that this document, as I see it, and that is looking at it as an economist and as an economics researcher, is that it sets off the major problem areas that are facing the South African economy today. And, certainly it indicates the main directions in which we could begin to work towards solving those problems. When I read this document, I felt that while it does not give the sort of [word indistinct] (?record) she seemed to be looking for in a document, it does indeed give full recognition of the need for a mixed economy to address those problems. I think there is no indication in this document that the root for South Africa economic salvation lies along central planning or the state doing everything in the economy. Indeed, I think what we do read in the document is the recognition that we'd need the state to take responsibility for certain things and indeed the private sector to take responsibility for certain things. I myself am not a believer in central planning, and I don't think the document portrays that central planning of any sort will be the answer to our problems.

[Bamber] So are you against nationalization?

[Loots] Pardon?

[Bamber] Are you against nationalization, then?

[Loots] Are you talking about me personally?

[Bamber] That's right, yes.

[Loots] Well, as far as the document is concerned, I think what the document says is that there is a need to look into the specific objectives of each and every instance where the issue of nationalization and/or privatization might come to the fore. In each case one will have to look at the merits of the case. As a general principle, I don't think I would say that we must nationalize or, for that matter, that we must privatize. I think certain industries one would never consider nationalizing, other industries one would never consider privatizing. I think what I read in this document is the need to take an objective and well-researched approach, and look into each specific case. I think what we will then find is the appropriate areas where one would, indeed, see a more significant role for the state than there might have been in the past, or areas where the state perhaps need not play such an important role.

[Nishokwe] But then, does it suggest that the ANC is moving away from nationalization, or does the document specifically say that it is moving away or not?

[Davies] I think one needs to look at the approach which is taken to that issue in this document. Basically, what happens is that the document argues that an option like nationalization cannot be looked at in isolation from the acute problems which confront the majority of the people in the country. Nationalization, as indeed privatization, or any other economic policy option, is considered as a possible means of addressing some of the problems which are confronting the majority of the people in the country.

The approach adopted here is not an ideologically driven one. It basically says that what we will need if we are to bring about a change in the direction of the economy towards an economy which is orientated to meeting the basic needs of the majority of the people is that we will need an accepted public sector—an effective and efficient public sector—and that this should embrace, among other things, the major public utilities: The electricity corporation, the water corporation, institutions of that nature, which we see as essential to meet the structural programs which are going to begin to address some of the problems of housing, employment creation, and so on.

And we think that the experience of other countries where these kinds of public utilities have been in private hands, or have been privatized, it's not very encouraging that basically, what happens is that they operate according to the principles of profit maximization and they go towards the higher income areas, and that

services are not provided to precisely those people who are most disadvantaged today.

We say, in the first instance, that the public utilities should remain in the public sector, and that for the rest, anything else would be considered on a case-by-case basis. When there is an argument that taking some other enterprise into the public sector, or creating a new public enterprise would benefit the economy and would benefit particularly those who have been most disadvantaged within the economy, then an argument can be made for that. And that is the approach which we adopted. It's not, therefore, an ideologically driven approach, but it is an approach which says that it is an option which can be considered among other options.

[Bamber] Jerry, you wanted to....

[Schuitema] Yes. I just want to twist around with this thinking. I mean, it's fair to look at specific sectors and look for specific solutions. But overall, there must be a direction. Is that direction, from what I can assume from what you are saying, can you categorically say that it would be a primarily market-driven approach?

[Davies] What we're saying is, we're saying we recognize that market forces will be the basis on which many economic decisions are made in the future, but we don't believe that uncontrolled and unregulated market forces will do anything other than reproduce the existing concentrations of income and wealth. Therefore, we believe that there actually does need to be a conscious effort undertaken to turn the economy in a different direction. We believe that the existing (?grace) path, the path of grace in which there have been industrialization to meet the needs of richer consumers, higher income market, that this path cannot be the path of (?grace) in a democratic, nonracial South Africa; that the engine of growth has to be the satisfaction of the basic needs of the majority of the deprived people of the country. We say a shift therefore has to be made, and that this shift is going to require a comprehensive strategy in which all sectors have a role to play, but in which the state is going to have to have to take the leading role in shaping the climate for this change. There we are saying that yes, indeed, the state has a role to play; yes, indeed, we'll need a public sector which is going to contribute in this way; but that the market as well is going to have a critical role, and that indeed many decisions about production, distribution, and exchange will continue to be made through people purchasing and selling in markets.

[Bamber] Professor Loots, if I may jump in now. The raising of company taxes, which you've suggested, and also increasing of taxes for higher income earners, isn't this the sort of talk which is going to chase foreign money out of the country?

[Loots] I think what the document does say is that we need research to explore the most efficient ways of the state raising the revenue needed to meet its objectives: its social welfare programs, its economic growth programs, and so forth. I think anybody who would simply

go and tax an economy to death would be foolish. No economist would say that. But what one needs to do is to develop a tax structure, a tax system, which can most effectively raise the revenue needed. Naturally that revenue will reach a certain limit. One cannot raise all the money in the world. And that limit will place a constraint on the policies which any government can pursue. But what that limit is, that is the question: How far one can actually raise taxes before one begins to have this crippling effect which you are referring to? That is a matter for research, and it [two-second break in transmission].

I don't think it's a question which one can answer in a slogan: Yes, we will tax more, and we don't mind if foreign investors don't come in. This economy can't grow without foreign investors coming in. But at the same time, I think that this is a critical point.

[Nishokwe] But will that taxation issue not discourage more productivity?

[Loots] Well, let me just finish the first point, and that is that no foreign investor will come into this country if we've got political instability. And, if the climate is such that investors have no confidence in the future, we certainly will never be able to create that climate, a climate conducive to investments coming in. If the people, the majority of the people, feel that they are not receiving any benefit from the system, if they feel that the political changes which are occurring have got no spin-offs for them, if abject poverty continues, if illiteracy continues, if poverty continues. [sentence as heard]

I think in order to create a climate for growth—which necessarily means a climate conducive to investment—it is absolutely essential that one addresses the issues, the critical issues, of poverty and gross inequality.

[Bamber] But with 40 percent of the national budget at present being channelled towards that area—I mean, there's no other country in the world, particularly the developing countries, which is spending so much money on development. Isn't this what we should achieve now, and try and get the economy growing through lower taxation, a freer, open economy, doing everything to attract foreign investment?

[Loots] I think what that statement implies, or what it assumes, is that growth will come naturally, that it's almost automatic, that it's guaranteed that all you need to do is lower taxes. But I'm afraid I think that is rather utopian. It will not happen. Investments will not occur if we have instability, if we have violence in the townships, and if we do not have any means by which we can begin to convince the people that they've got a stake in the economy.

Of course one can't raise taxes to a point where you begin to have a negative on investments. Of course, that goes without saying. But I think at the same time it is totally utopian to think that one can create a climate conducive

to investments, to growth, by ignoring poverty, by ignoring the alienation that exists in the townships.

I think if we do not address that, we will not succeed in attracting foreign investors. Yes, we will construct our tax system in such a way that it raises the revenue needed—or as much revenue as it is feasibly possible to raise—but at the same time remains conducive to investments and growth.

[Bamber] Jerry?

[Schuitema] Professors, perhaps both of you, what I've gathered from your discussion, the way of your responses, is that this is indeed a discussion document. You keep on referring to more research, you keep on referring to, these are the principles we must look at. Are you then saying that—if this is a discussion document—is that not also implying it is at this stage perhaps kite flying, and perhaps also to swing it right to the extreme, to get the most response that you can?

[Davies] I think that basically we have to understand the process of policy formulation within the ANC in the first instance. Policies are not adopted on the basis of a few experts getting together and knocking something together. Basically the policies are adopted through a process of democratic discussion and debate. This document has been prepared precisely in order to stimulate such a debate.

What it does is it sets out certain basic principles. We recognize that once there's a measure of agreement on some of these principles, or that they're amended in various ways and new principles take over in certain areas, that there is a research task which is there to, as it were, put flesh and put numbers on some of these principles.

So what this document is intended to do is to put together some of the ideas of economists who have been in and around the ANC, who have been participating in discussions. This represents, as it were, our vision of broad principles, which we're now putting forward for discussion and debate within the movement, and indeed in the society in general. So that's the status of the document.

[Bamber] Would you agree that the document also points to the retention of exchange control, and maybe even further tightening of it? Perhaps controlled exchange rates themselves, a manipulation of the value of the rand, in other words, and also a control over interest rates.

[Davies] I think what we are saying is, we're saying that quite a lot of those questions will actually depend very much on concrete circumstances. You know, I think exchange control policy would be very different if there's a flight of capital, or if there's a net inflow of capital. We're not committing ourselves to any particular measure of this nature. We also [word indistinct] that we don't necessarily have any confidence in leaving the

determination of exchange rates up to market forces, but we're not saying that we would want to maintain artificially high rands and have parallel markets and so on, as exist in other countries. I don't think we're saying that at all. We're saying, actually, that the options are rather open on those areas, and indeed we depend to a very great extent on the concrete circumstances which existed at the time when a democratic nonracial government took over.

[Schuitema] Professor Loods, a question of a definition, a very important one: the term redistribution of wealth, are we talking confiscation of assets, or a change in the present pattern of wealth that is being created?

[Loods] I think we are first of all looking at a document which identifies the major shortcomings on efficiencies in the economy. Such as for instance, five percent of the population owns 88 percent of all the wealth. Such as, for instance, that we've got a more unequal pattern of income distribution than any other country in the world for which statistics are available. And, what the document says is that any democratic society will want to move away from this gross poverty and inequality. And, that will be a process which will occur over time, which will indeed be a process. I don't think, I don't read this document as saying that there is going to be any dramatic events such as confiscation. I think that is totally ridiculous to read that in the document. What it does say is that we must look seriously at these inequalities, at the existence of poverty, and try to find ways and means, try

to find policies which can begin to address and significantly change these inequalities.

[Bamber] I'm afraid we are running out of time, but there is one last question I would like to put to you. Would the ANC be prepared to send this document through to the International Monetary Fund for comments?

[Loods] Are you directing that question at me?

[Bamber] Both of you.

[Loods] Well, first of all I can't really speak on behalf of the ANC, I'm not an ANC spokesperson, but I would again perhaps emphasize what Professor Davies said earlier. This is a discussion document. This is a document which is going to be fed into a process which will take some time, which will inevitably end up in certain positions being clarified, certain issues being identified for further research, and so on and so forth. I think this is by no means a document drawn up for the eyes of the IMF or any other expert body. I see it as discussion document which is trying to take policy issues to a broader forum.

[Bamber] I'm afraid we have now run out of time. Professor Loods and Professor Davies, thank you very much to both of you in Cape Town for joining us, and to Jerry Schuitema, Lesley Nishokwe, thank you very much, good night.

Angola

Company Announces Discovery of Two Oil Wells

MB0910203290 Luanda ANGOP in French
2001 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Luanda, 9 Oct (ANGOP)—In Luanda today, SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company] announced the discovery of two oil wells in "Bloc 2" of the Angolan offshore [preceding word in English], off the northwestern coast.

These wells have been named "Estrela 1" and "Morsa Oeste" and they are nine and 16km from the coast, respectively.

"Estrela 1" oil well is 3,483 meters deep and can produce the equivalent of 2,100 oil barrels per day. The density of its oil is 36.2 degrees API [American Petroleum Institute]. "Morsa Oeste" oil well is 900 meters deep, can produce up to 1,600 oil barrels a day, and its oil density is 36 to 37 degrees API.

It should be recalled that the oil companies operating in the Angolan offshore [preceding word in English] are: Texaco, with 20 percent of shares; SONANGOL, with 25 percent of shares; Total Angola, with 27.5 percent of shares; and Braspetro [Brazil Petroleum Company], also with 27.5 percent of shares.

UNITA Communique Praises Luanda for Relief

MB1010063690 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Communique issued by Political Bureau of UNITA's Central Committee in Jamba on October 1990—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is pleased with the successful outcome of the first relief operations in areas where people have been affected by famine. Earlier, UNITA had appealed to the international community to establish peace corridors to deal with the famine situation.

2. UNITA also congratulates the Luanda Government for having agreeing to cooperate in a humanitarian operation serving our own people. This only dignifies the combatants for freedom, peace, and democracy.

Jamba, 9 October 1990, year of the salvation of the fatherland and attainment of democracy.

MPLA Air Force Reportedly Bombs Moxico

MB1010063490 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] The unpopular and corrupt MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] regime has stepped up its air raids against defenseless civilians in Moxico Province, using toxic and phosphorous bombs. Our Moxico correspondent reports that MiG-23's and Antonov aircraft have indiscriminately bombed villages in Muangai and Leua regions, killing eight civilians and wounding more than 10 others.

Commentary Notes Need for Continued U.S. Aid

MB0910200290 (Clandestine) KUP in English to
Southern and Central Africa 1910 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Commentary: "A clear and firm position"]

[Text] Jamba, Tuesday October 9.....[dateline as received]—The American secretary of state, James Baker, made clear the United States position regarding Angola. In his message addressed to the Congress on October 8 through letters to Democratic and Republican members of the house of Representatives, James Baker reaffirmed the American Government's determination to continue its effective support to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], so that an adequate and honourable solution can be achieved in Angola as soon as possible.

The position reiterated by President Bush's Administration through Secretary of State James Baker, corresponds to the aspirations of freedom and democracy for the Angolan people. To this effect, the continuation of American aid to UNITA contributes to the development of the peace process in Angola and is a sure way of reaching a ceasefire in Angola by the end of this year and free and fair elections in 1991.

The United States' support to UNITA is extremely important in order to lead Angola to the objectives of multiparty democracy which the Angolan people have been fighting for, during the past 15 years have been achieved. [sentence as received] Any alteration of the law which defends this aid is as James Baker well said, a vote against a democratic solution and a vote in favour of more deaths in Angola, more deadlock and suffering.

The Angolan people truly wish that the American Congress votes in favour of continuation of aid to UNITA because the 15 years of Nazi repression imposed upon the Angolans by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government were enough to disgrace our country. The withdrawal of American aid to UNITA will just reinforce the MPLA leaders' militarist policy and the consequent prolongation of a useless war which would claim more lives than humanity needs.

We truly believe that the American Congress is not willing to play the game of those who forment war in the world. We believe the American people love peace, freedom and social justice and that is why all support given to freedom fighters is unequivocally a just position.

Once more, we believe that the way to freedom and democracy will be reinforced by the position which the American Congressmen will take in favour of the continuation of aid to UNITA. The so-called triple zero is unacceptable to the Angolan people because it is not adjusted to the realities of the specificity of the Angolan conflict. The Soviet Union has been supporting the MPLA government for the past 15 years in sophisticated war materiel worth billions of dollars and there are no signs that can indicate to us that the Soviet Union is prepared to stop aiding the MPLA. It is also a fact that the People's Republic of Angola Government has war materiel stored away, sufficient to enable it sustain a war for many years. Therefore, this so-called triple zero action only favours the Soviet Union and its ally, the MPLA.

We believe that the American Congress is not ready to play the game of adversaries for the American people. Only efficient American aid to UNITA can open up the way to a genuinely acceptable and genuine solution to the Angolan conflict.

The position taken by Secretary of State Baker in his message to the congress is not only clear, but firm and above all, laudable. Best wishes.

Long live peace. Long live freedom. Long live multiparty democracy.

*** Availability of Fish to Consumers May Improve**

90AF0731C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 28 Aug 90 p 13

[Text] Fisheries Minister Ramos da Cruz has acknowledged that the quantity of fish intended for use by the country's citizenry is "insufficient" inasmuch as the annual plan for capture of fish in that sector amounts to only 110,000 tons.

In statements made last week to ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] in Lubango, the government official asserted that there would soon be an increase of another 100,000 tons from sources derived from abroad through the construction of holding tanks and the correct implementation of steps taken to minimize the shortage of this essential product.

In justifying the excessive commercialization of mackerel and sardines on the national market, Ramos da Cruz said that this was the result of instructions issued to the fishing fleet by the party's directorate.

In addition, last week in Lubango Fisheries Minister Ramos da Cruz inaugurated three holding tanks with a capacity of 755 tons of frozen fish.

The head of the fishing sector told ANGOP that the ministry plans to install cold-storage facilities throughout the country to prevent the immediate sale of a given catch through insufficient preservation.

"For this purpose," the minister declared, "a project was initiated in 1984 covering three phases: the fishing equipment per se, outfitting the fleets, and provisioning and equipping the complexes themselves.

With regard to the sum involved in this operation, the minister said that the Porto Amboim (Kwanza-Sul) refrigeration complex itself will cost about \$100 million and that this same figure will be the approximate cost of each of the other complexes contemplated throughout the country.

Botswana

Police Uncover Consciousness Group Training Camp

MB1010113590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1133 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Gaborone Oct 10 SAPA—Botswana police have uncovered a Black Consciousness Movement of Azania training camp about 75km south of the capital Gaborone, and arrested an undisclosed number of South Africans. SAPA's correspondent reports the camp was discovered behind a hill in Lobatse last weekend.

A statement from Botswana police Acting Commissioner Norman Moleboge described the camp as a "spot resembling a hideout." During the search for arms caches police found two bodies with multiple gun-shot wounds in a grave about two kilometres from the "hideout." Sources in Gaborone said the killings were politically-motivated. They suspected dissident members of the movement had been killed.

Police the same weekend arrested four other South Africans at Ramatlabana border post for unlawful possession of arms and ammunition. They appeared briefly in a Lobatse court and were remanded in custody pending investigations.

The Botswana Government has a long-standing policy of not allowing groups or individuals to use the country as a launching base for attacks on neighbouring countries.

Namibia

Former Namibian Police Demand Money Payout

MB0910114790 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] About 65 former KOEVOET [police counterinsurgency unit] and territory force members, who are presently serving in the Namibian Defense Force, demonstrated today at Grootfontein, demanding that the

government pay out money to them which was granted to them by the South African Government.

Hidipo Hamutenya, information and broadcasting minister, said the protest was the result of inflammatory, irresponsible and false remarks made by Mr. Mishake Muyongo, acting president of the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance], at Oshakati last Saturday [6 Oct].

Mr. Muyongo said that the government had received 36 million rands from the South African Government, to pay former KOEVOET and territory force members' salaries.

Mr. Hamutenya added that Mr. Muyongo had alleged that the government wanted to make a political issue out of the money. He said the remarks were groundless, misleading and insulting. He pointed out that the Namibian Government had so far not yet received the money from the South African Government, although negotiations for its transfer was in process.

He called on all former PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia], KOEVOET and territory force members, to register at the nearest military base on Wednesday, as the transfer of the money was delayed by the finalizing of the full list of the former fighters.

Muyongo Denies Allegations

MB1010094290 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Mr. Mishake Muyongo, acting president of the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance], has described the speech by Mr. Hidipo Hamutenya, the minister of information and broadcasting, in a television broadcast last night as aggressive and an unfortunate incident. In the broadcast, Mr. Hamutenya described Mr. Muyongo's statements, at a DTA meeting at Oshakati on Saturday [6 Oct], as unfounded and misleading.

Mr. Muyongo says the government is creating a political issue out of the 36 million rand donated by the South African Government to former KOEVOET [former police counterinsurgency unit] and territory force members.

Mr. Hamutenya said in the broadcast that the demonstration over the money at Grootfontein by former territory force members now incorporated in the Namibian army, had been provoked by Mr. Muyongo's speech.

Mr. Muyongo denied the allegations and said he just wanted to clarify that politics should not play a role in the distribution of the money.

Minister Details Payout

MB1010111290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1004 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Windhoek Oct 10 SAPA—Unemployed former members of PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia], KOEVOET [former Namibian police counterinsurgency group], and South-West Africa Territorial Forces [SWATF] will benefit from the R [rand] 36 million pledged by South Africa to assist Namibian ex-servicemen, Defence Minister Peter Mueshihange said.

Mr. Mueshihange said in Katima Mulilo the money would only benefit former fighters who were demobilised during the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 last year, NAMBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

He urged those who were currently employed to retain their positions, as they would receive no share of the funds. Mr. Mueshihange said the government was seriously considering increasing the salaries of the army and police. He said he received satisfactory reports of good behaviour and discipline from forces deployed in the area.

It was reported earlier this week that some soldiers at Grootfontein were dissatisfied at not being paid out pensions reportedly promised by the former South African authorities.

Zimbabwe

'Several Thousand' Mozambicans Said Repatriated

MB1010054890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2259 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Harare Oct 9 SAPA—Several thousand Mozambican refugees in Malawi and Zimbabwe have been repatriated, outgoing United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) representative here Godfrey Sabiti said on Tuesday [9 Oct].

Mr. Sabiti told Zimbabwe Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Steven Nkomo the UNHCR was repatriating about 10,000 refugees a month from Malawi. In Zimbabwe, 9,000 were repatriated last year and another 2,000 had been registered for repatriation. All the refugees repatriated had volunteered, he said, according to a report by ZIANA, Zimbabwe's News Agency.

He said the repatriation exercise in Malawi was being conducted under a tripartite agreement between Malawi, Mozambique and the UNHCR. "We hope Zimbabwe and Mozambique can form one (tripartite agreement) with the UNHCR," he said. Mr. Sabiti, a Ugandan who has been in Zimbabwe for more than three years, is leaving for Ethiopia, where he will represent the UNHCR in Addis Ababa. He will be succeeded in Zimbabwe by Wairimu Karago, a Kenyan woman.

Ghana

Refinery Assures Public of Uninterrupted Supplies

AB0910101090 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] The Management of GHAIP [Ghana Italian Petrol Refinery Company] at Tema has assured the public that it has taken measures to ensure uninterrupted supply of petroleum products. As part of the package, a senior staff team is taking care of loading. Walter Djokoto was at the refinery to find out how the management is responding to the directive to ensure constant supply of fuel, following the closure of the refinery.

[Djokoto] The GHAIP oil refinery at Tema was ordered to close down on Saturday [6 Oct] as a result of indiscipline among workers. The directive from the Ministry of Fuel and Power instructed the management to work out an elaborate strategy to ensure uninterrupted supply of fuel and other petroleum products. In accordance with this, a senior staff is on the loading rack supplying tankers to all destinations around the country.

In a chat with the chief executive of the refinery, Mr. W.F. Parker, he said the present stock of petroleum products would last for the next six weeks. He said if the situation should go beyond six weeks, the country had enough crude oil to refine in a neighboring country with which Ghana has a bilateral arrangement. Mr. Parker explained that before the weekend's directive, the refinery had already been shut down to allow for the connection of an air cooling system and transformers to the main plant.

[Begin Parker recording] In order to make this refinery more efficient, we have had to put in [words indistinct] air cooling. We are also putting in new transformers being produced by (Motherwell Rich Engineering) and, as a result of that, we had to shut down the refinery. Thus, this has nothing to do with [words indistinct]. In order to be able to connect the air coolers into the [word indistinct], the processing unit, we had to shut down the refinery, and it was programmed—that, plus transformers—to make our electricity supply a little bit more efficient. So, we are not in normal maintenance. Normal maintenance takes place, fortunately, every 18 months. [end recording]

In an interview with some of the tanker drivers, they expressed surprise at developments at the refinery, saying at the close of work last Friday, [5 Oct] everything looked normal. The drivers gave the assurance that so long as oil supply continued, they would continue to operate.

The secretary for fuel and power, Mr. Ato Ahwoi, was at the refinery to assess the situation. Meanwhile, a visit to a number of petrol filling stations in Accra and Tema indicated that fuel supply has not been interrupted in any way.

Ivory Coast

PDCI Congress Ends; Changes Announced

AB0710124490 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Excerpt] The 4,000 delegates who, for five days, took part in the deliberations of the Ninth Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast—African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA] Congress separated yesterday. With the ending of this congress of renewal, a new page in the history of the PDCI has just been turned.

The resolutions adopted during this congress are proof that militants of this vanguard party have decided to give it a facelift. Above all, we will create the party Secretariat General headed by an elected secretary general; increase the number of Political Bureau members; and the creation of a Central Committee—in a nutshell, new structures for the life and survival of the PDCI.

Let us now listen to Mr. August Kouassi, the rapporteur of the Commission on Party Structures and Life.

[Begin Kouassi recording] Following the orientations of the party chairman, the commission closely examined the structures and life of the party.

Concerning the party structures, the analysis revealed a few bodies were not fit to organize and mobilize militants. The lack of coordination, at the departmental and regional level, led to increased centralization within the party apparatus and daily recourse to the party leadership for problems which could have been solved at the local level. [applause] Some bodies had become inoperative for lack of any precise assignment. The statutes showed loopholes as far as the [words indistinct] political party was concerned. In consideration of these remarks, the commission has recommended:

1. The dissolution of the Executive Committee. [applause] The dissolution of the Steering Committee. [applause] The dissolution of the National Council. [applause]
2. The restructuring of the Political Bureau which now becomes a deliberative body, instead of an executive one. It will include 400 members. [applause]
3. The creation of an executive body, the Central Committee, made up of 80 members. [applause]. The creation of a post of secretary general who will be elected and in charge of the daily management and organization of the party. He will be assisted by national secretaries.
5. [number as heard] The nomination of political commissioners who will chair the technical commissions. They will conduct seminars in order to help design party guidelines in all sectors of activity of national life.

6. The creation of a National Convention, a body that will meet and assess the party's activities between congresses. It will meet once a year to examine the secretary general's report on activities.

7. The setting up of a Political Council, a consultative and advisory body to the party chairman. It will include the PDCI founding members and members nominated by the party chairman [applause] from among militants who have held executive or organizational positions in the party.

8. The restructuring of the grassroots organ which will now include 100 militants at the most to achieve better organization.

9. The setting up of a Local Convention for grassroots organs. [applause]

10. The setting up of a Departmental Federation, a consultative and coordinating body for party activities at the departmental level.

11. The setting up of a Regional Delegation which will coordinate sensitizing and training programs at the regional level.

12. The setting up of an auditing body which will control the management of party finances and property. [applause]

13. Finally, dissolution of the party inspecorate whose role will now be taken over by the political commissioners. [passage omitted] [end recording]

President Accepts Nomination

AB0710130390 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Acceptance speech by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny at the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast—African Democratic Rally, PDCI-RDA, Congress in Yamoussokro on 5 October—recorded]

[Text] Dear brothers and sisters, there are not many of you out there today, but we are with our sons and grandsons. [applause] You have just asked me to run for a seventh term. It will be, I am telling you, my last one [shouts from the audience: It will not, it will not]. I agree to your request—if each of you makes it easier for me—in these times of hardship, if each of you makes it easier for me to make each day, even for a short time, much more and better for the country. [Applause]

I expect from you the tightest unity, mutual trust, effective solidarity, but above all—our joint asset, my legacy, the one I want to leave to you when I step down, our most precious treasury—peace. [applause] Peace of heart and mind, peace in your daily dealings. Peace. One day, in the Third French Republic, a brilliant minister, Aristide Briand declared war on war. Today, because I trust you, I dare declare peace for Ivory Coast, Africa, and, why not, for this troubled world. Together, we can win this last

battle with the tightest unity among all the sons of this country. Those who left are like birds who flew from the tree, they will fly back. [applause] I do not want to say much more on this. I am very moved, happy, and proud to see these young people, our reason for living, freely create study groups. Since action is at the basis of everything, I will ask all of you to turn these study groups into action clubs [applause] for the development of a nicer, more prosperous, and united country. With God's help, we will turn it into the beacon of Africa, a continent which has been laboring to achieve equality with other countries. It has the means, raw materials, and human resources ready to be put to use so as to catch up with the others through hard word and love. God is love. Thank you.

Committee Views Issues

AB0810183290 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 8 Oct 90

[Yao Noel article under the column "End of the Ninth Congress of the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally"]

[Text] Raising the moral standards of public servants and government officials, continuing the all-out Ivorian policy of openness, dialogue, and cooperation, etc. These were the main recommendations of the "General Policy Committee."

"While acknowledging the prominent role played by the vast majority of civil servants and government officials, the committee nonetheless cites certain ills and attitudes such as dishonesty, lack of civic consciousness, opportunism, and corruption, which are still found in our system". Quite logically, it recommended "increased awareness in the public service and rigor in management."

In the area of manpower, recruitment should henceforth be based on quality supported constantly by further training.

Regarding immigration, the General Policy Committee recommended stricter controls at our country's entry points (in view of the security problems); generalized introduction of residence permits; and effective implementation of deportation orders issued by courts on foreigners for their involvement in thefts, armed robberies, etc.

Concerning foreign affairs, the committee noted with delight the consistency of Ivorian policy (peace, dialogue, friendship with all and sundry) and—in light of the reforms taking place in South Africa—recommended normalization of our relations with Pretoria.

Closer to home, the various parties to the Liberian conflict were urged to end the conflict and establish peace and concord.

In another development, the congress [as published] "noted with delight the climate of peace and detente being created in the Korean Peninsula and urged the Republic of Korea and the DPRK to forge ahead with negotiations aimed at reunification."

On international cooperation, the committee (which appreciated the contributions of countries like France and international finance institutions to our country's development efforts) encouraged the government to continue its international cooperation, strengthening an all-embracing cooperation with African states.

A "new economic order resolution" called for implementation of an effective and credible international mechanism to stabilize the primary commodities sector through fair and remunerative prices. It called on the international community to resume negotiations toward reviving North-South dialogue with a view to establishing a new, mutually beneficial partnership. The resolution (passed in light of the prevailing international situation) justifiably expressed the hope that the legitimate interest that developed countries have recently expressed in Eastern Europe should not lead to a marginalization of Africa, their natural partner.

Liberia

Taylor Meets Reporters, Discusses Press Freedom

AB0810100290 Gbarnga Radio of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia in English 1900 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Summary From Poor Reception] "The president of Liberia, His Excellency Charles Taylor, has declared that press freedom is one of the foundation stones of the NPRA [National Patriotic Revolutionary Assembly] Government under his leadership. Speaking to a group of foreign journalists over the weekend, President Taylor said Liberia, after more than 140 years of independence, (should now exemplify) true freedom and democracy on the African Continent." President Taylor said that the lack of freedom and democracy was due to frequent restrictions imposed by African leaders on the press. The president added that the Liberian people at this stage of national development will not permit that. President Taylor said Liberia, as part of the world community, is suffering from political, social and economic difficulties partly because of the absence of a free press and an independent judiciary. The president appealed to Liberian journalists to better prepare themselves mentally for what he referred to as useful and crucial role in the development of Liberia. "A free and responsible press, President Taylor emphasized, can play an important and beneficial role in checking and overseeing the actions of the government and giving the people a keen sense of direction in their efforts at individual and national development."

Senegalese Party Leader Visits, Meets Taylor

AB0910150390 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Mr. Landing Savane, the secretary general of the Senegalese Revolutionary Movement for New Democracy, on 2-4 October visited Liberia and the zones controlled by Mr. Charles Taylor's Patriotic Front. Mr.

Savane held talks with citizens of these zones on the current situation in the country. Mr. Savane said that calm has returned to Monrovia and life is returning gradually to normal even though the effects of the war are still noticeable and despite the fact that the war is dragging on, due to the presence of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] forces and their intervention in the conflict. Mr. Savane also met Charles Taylor with whom he held talks on the situation prevailing in the country.

According to Mr. Savane, Charles Taylor took this opportunity to reaffirm his opposition to the presence of ECOMOG and his willingness to accept a dialogue with all inter-African organizations and all international organizations determined to objectively analyze the situation prevailing in Liberia. He also expressed satisfaction with the stand adopted by the majority of ECOWAS who expressed their opposition or their reserve toward the ECOWAS intervention and who are in favor of an extraordinary summit to be held by the ECOWAS heads of state.

Nimley Hails Cease-fire, Interim Government

AB0910110890 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] In Liberia, the commander of troops loyal to former President Doe, Brigadier General David Nimley, has said he will relinquish power to the interim government formed under the auspices of ECOWAS [Economic Community of the West African States]. Gen. Nimley, who has been in charge of the Executive Mansion since the death of Mr. Doe, said in an interview in Monrovia that he supports the current cease-fire in the civil war. [passage indistinct]

Gen. Nimley denied charges by one of the rebel leaders, Prince Johnson, that he was personally responsible for the killing of 200 children in Nimba County. He, instead, accused rebels of carrying out killing secretly and openly.

Members of an interim government headed by Prof. Amos Sawyer have been waiting in the Sierra Leonean capital, Freetown, until it is safe to travel to Monrovia.

Vows Not To Surrender

AB0910215790 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 9 Oct 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Brigadier General David Nimley is apparently not to be budged. Since Liberia's President Samuel Doe was captured and killed by Prince Johnson's rebels in Monrovia a month ago, Gen. Nimley has occupied the Executive Mansion with the remains of Doe's army. He has resisted the efforts by the West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to evacuate him, has kept hold on the remaining areas of Monrovia that his troops control against attacks by

Charles Taylor's Patriotic Front rebels, and is now shrugging off a call for him to surrender. Mark Huband has been along to the Executive Mansion to see Gen. Nimley and he sent this dispatch for United Press International:

[Begin studio announcer recording] This was the first interview that Gen. Nimley had given since President Doe was killed a month ago. I spoke to him in the marble-floored audience hall of the nearly deserted mansion. Gen. Nimley said that he was committed to a cease-fire and he would not give up the parts of the capital which he now controlled. He said no one can tell me that he wants to evacuate my men. We will not permit that. We have nowhere else to go, this Republic of Liberia is ours.

Nimley said that the Johnson and Taylor factions should stop fighting now that Doe is dead. He said, okay, they murdered Doe, but the rest of the Liberian people are not Doe. Yet still they are carrying out killings of Doe's supporters. Nimley appealed to the international community to relieve the suffering of his army. He said: I want you to pass this message to the outside world. We need help and we need food. [end recording]

Compaore Reportedly Assures Jawara on Talks

AB0810155890 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Commentary by George Grant Yankson]

[Text] During his subregional shuttle diplomacy, which took him to five ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African Countries] capitals, the chairman of the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee, President Dawda Jawara of The Gambia, was said to have received assurances from his Burkinabe counterpart, Captain Blaise Compaore, that he would try to bring Charles Taylor to the negotiating table. Burkina Faso has been known to be one of the main supporters of Taylor, and it might well be that Captain Compaore might have influenced his friend, Taylor, to change his uncompromising attitude.

What is clear, however, is that despite the continued deterrence in the shape of ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group], it is difficult to see how an interim government can operate in Liberia without the assent and collusion of Taylor. In the past, Taylor had rejected the decision for a peaceful settlement to the Liberian crisis and insisted that he was president of the country. He crowned this with a threat to fight ECOMOG if it landed in Liberia.

In fact, a few weeks after the peacekeeping force landed in the Port Area of Monrovia, Charles Taylor's forces did launch a series of attacks on them. What probably might have influenced Taylor's decision is the knowledge that he cannot win the war decisively. Moreover, he is gradually seeing himself alienated from the same people for whom he claimed to have launched his crusade to save from the atrocities of the late Samuel Kanyon Doe.

The bloodbath which followed the impasse is enough for all Liberians to now search for a peaceful solution to their crisis.

Only yesterday, Taylor suffered yet another setback: His troops were forced to retreat on two battlefronts. The West African peacekeeping force, from its advanced position near the Presidential Mansion, used heavy artillery against Taylor's forces for several hours. On the second front, rival rebel leader Prince Johnson sent his troops to recapture Monrovia's water supply plant at Mount Coffee, 15 km north of Monrovia.

It is true that Mr. Taylor's aggressiveness has been softened by the presence of ECOMOG. Another point is that the advent of ECOMOG has acted as an irreversible catalyst to pave the way for an end to the (?bloody) scenes that have dotted the Liberian landscape for the past 10 months. In any case, Taylor's decision is welcome and it is expected that he will not go back on his word.

Nigeria

United Nations Reports 70 Percent Drop in GNP

AB0710173990 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT
7 Oct 90

[Text] Lagos, oct 7 (AFP)—The per-capita gross national product (GNP) of Nigeria, the world's biggest black nation, suffered a sharp decline from 830 dollars in 1983 to 250 last year, an authoritative source in the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP) office said here Sunday [7 Oct]. This decline represents a 70 percent loss in per-capita GNP during the period, the source said. Population is growing at about 3.5 percent annually while per-capita GNP is declining at the rate of 11.5 percent every year, the source said.

Nigeria received 1988 external assistance totalling 716.5 million dollars, an increase of 359.9 million dollars or 101 percent over the 1987 figure, said the source. Of this figure, capital assistance amounted to 629.6 million dollars or 88 percent, while technical assistance from all sources (multilateral, bilateral and others) accounted for the remaining 86.8 million or 12 percent, the source further said. Bilateral donors were the biggest contributors to Nigeria's technical assistance programme (49.5 million dollars), followed by UN agencies (28.7 million) and other sources (8.7 million), said the source.

The UNDP has allocated 120.4 million dollars in technical development assistance to Nigeria under the agency's 5th cycle country indicative planning figure (IPF) programme (1992-96). UNDP representative in Nigeria Assefa Fre-Hiwet announced here last Thursday. This grant to Nigeria represents the highest in Africa and the fourth-highest in the world, after China (177.3 million), Bangladesh (163.7 million and India (156.1 million), he stated.

136 Blocks Opened to Bidding by Oil Companies*AB0910131590 Dakar PANA in English 1707 GMT
8 Oct 90*

[Text] Lagos, 8 Oct. (NAN/PANA)—The Nigerian Government is offering 136 blocks in five sedimentary basins for open bidding by oil companies, Minister of Petroleum Resources Jibril Aminu announced Monday in Lagos. Aminu told a news conference that 28 of the blocks were located off-shore while the rest were on-shore.

According to the minister the bidding, which is open to Nigerians and foreigners, will close on Nov. 15, 1990. Application fee for a block is 25 dollars with an additional non-refundable pro-forma fee of 10,000 US dollars per block. The five basins are Niger-Delta 26, Benin Basin 16, Anambra 7, Chad 46 and Benue trough 41.

Aminu said the offer was in furtherance of the government's commitment to encourage exploration in all sedimentary basins in the country with a view to increasing the country's proven reserves from the current level of 16 billion barrels to 20 billion barrels by 1995. The minister also said that in addition to the five basins, the country has two other basins—Sokoto and Bida Basins.

Both fiscal and other incentives have been given by government to encourage investment in oil exploration, the minister said. He added that government would continue to review the incentives as and when necessary to attract investments to the nation's petroleum sector.

Sierra Leone**Refugees From Liberia Storm Guinea Embassy***AB0810175490 Paris AFP in English 1731 GMT
8 Oct 90*

[Text] Freetown, Oct 8 (AFP)—The Guinean Embassy here had to be closed down Monday [8 Oct] after it was stormed by hundreds of hungry Guinean refugees from war-torn Liberia anxious to get home, officials said.

They were among 3,000 refugees, mainly from Sierra Leone, Guinea and Nigeria, who were brought into Freetown late Sunday from Monrovia on board the Ghanaian merchant ship Tano River. They bring to 6,000 the number of West African nationals who have been evacuated over the last nine days from Monrovia, where a 10-month civil war is still raging.

Two of the refugees told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that ten people, five of them children, had died from hunger and malnutrition during the 24-hour trip from Monrovia to Freetown. The refugees paralysed work at the quay as they disembarked from the Tano River. Many were frail and malnourished, and 130 of them were reportedly admitted into a medical centre here.

Some 300 Ghanaians, mostly women and children, left here Monday for Accra on the Tano River. The Ghanaian Embassy here said they had been marooned on

Sulima, an offshore island in Sierra Leone, for about a month. A Nigerian diplomat said plans to take about 800 Nigerians home to Lagos were now underway.

Meanwhile, an intensive sea search resumed Monday for the bodies of about 60 Guinean refugees who drowned when a Guinean gunboat sank off the West African coast four days ago after reportedly hitting a sandbank. They were among hundreds of people being taken home to Conakry after being evacuated from Monrovia. The search for the bodies was being conducted by Guinean officials and two Soviet boats based in Conakry.

According to one unconfirmed newspaper report, many of the refugees on board had died of hunger before the accident, and their bodies had been thrown overboard.

Togo**Communique Links Violence to Plot Against Pope***AB0910154890 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 8 Oct 90*

[Text] Here is a communique read to us by Olabire da Cruz: In life, events follow one another, but they do not look alike. The acts of vandalism and violence perpetrated in our capital on 5 October 1990, which resulted in the loss of human lives and considerable property, are nothing but a disguised repetition of the terrorist aggression perpetrated against Lome on 23 September 1986.

Those behind the 1986 aggression are the same as those who organized, financed, and trained the groups of bandits who attacked the police stations, the external service of the Treasury and Taxes, medical centers, the Gulf Prefecture and those who set vehicles on fire and killed peaceful citizens of our capital.

On 20 September, Ivory Coast authorities handed over to the head of state a handwritten document containing the confession of the Beninese who was supposed to belong to the gang of hired killers recruited to assassinate Pope John Paul II. This repentant Beninese, who confessed to the Ivorian authorities, revealed that a plot was also being prepared to destabilize Togo and that the action, originating from Ghana by the sons of Olympio [first president of Togo], was to be launched in Lome around the Presidential Palace on 23 September at 0500. As the attack failed to be launched on the slated date as a result of the confessions of one of the killers, the terrorists took the opportunity offered by the verdict in the leaflets case to infiltrate our capital and take an advanced position at various chosen points of the city.

The purpose of these acts of sabotage, violence, and vandalism was to sow panic in the city and to cause an uprising of the citizens; and to achieve their goals, they recruited bandits, the unemployed, delinquents, idle people, drug addicts, and especially foreigners who, when all is said and done, constitute the majority of those involved. Those behind these subversive acts, who have always taken their dreams for reality, forget that the

Togolese people, especially our youth, who know where their interests and future lie, cannot be deceived by their tricks to enable them to achieve their Machiavellian objectives, which are aimed at opposing Togolese against each other, north against south and west against east.

After failing in their various attempts to destabilize the regime with mercenaries in 1977 and with terrorists in 1986, they have changed their strategy by readopting the habits of the 1960's, when armed hordes called Ablode Sodza [independence warriors] used to assault, burn, destroy, and kill people out of jealousy, ethnic hatred, regionalism, or for their political opinions.

Togolese youth know that the peace, security, and political stability we are enjoying are advantages that have helped our country to be selected from among about 40 states for the establishment of an industrial free zone (?for exploitation) and in which they have a lot of hope for its future.

This is the time to launch an urgent appeal to all the Togolese to strengthen their harmony and their solidarity to avoid the return of the devil of division, hatred, and regionalism which nearly pushed our country into civil war. Peace is our dearest asset, and in the face of our enemies who are doing everything possible to sow confusion in our country, we have to increase our vigilance to preserve this precious [word indistinct], which is the only factor that can favor progress and harmonious development of our dear nation.

The investigations are still going on, and the findings will be made known to the people as they are obtained.

Acts of Vandalism To Be Repressed 'Vigorously'

AB0810103490 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] We open this newscast with a communique presented by Olabirey da Cruz:

On 5 October, 1990, our capital was the scene of acts of vandalism and inadmissible violence. Police stations were ransacked, archives were burned, materials destroyed, and looting was committed, especially of firearms, ammunition, and uniforms of the security forces. These acts of vandalism were also extended to Gulf Prefecture, two branches of the public treasury, and the (Berke) health center, causing extensive material damage.

The assailants, who had taken up positions at several places in the capital, burned several vehicles—public and private. Out of the 170 persons presently detained, 92 are foreigners. All the property destroyed or stolen was the fruit of the efforts and sacrifices made by all Togolese without distinction, and which should have benefited present and future generations. The government cannot accept that national property should be hidden, destroyed, or burned by some

individuals (?trampling) on the duty and responsibility incumbent on each citizen to protect and safeguard the national heritage.

That is why the government is warning all those who commit destruction and their instigators that henceforth it will take all measures and use all means at its disposal to repress vigorously any act of vandalism, destruction, or looting of public and private properties. Furthermore, they will be held responsible for any damage they might cause and will bear the full cost of repairs.

Radio Views 'Acts of Violence and Vandalism'

AB0910162690 Lome Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Commentary by Pitank Tshala]

[Text] The acts of violence and vandalism perpetrated by a group of individuals have raised atrocious memories in everybody's mind; scenes that were thought to have been erased forever have resurfaced.

Like their notorious predecessors, the Ablode Sodier [pre-independence soldiers who served in colonial armies and were said to terrorize people], groups chanting songs calling for total destruction and violence sowed panic across certain areas of the capital. Behaving like the mob they are, they terrorized, broke down, and burned everything like those militiamen who forced many Togolese to go into exile. It can be remembered that the Army had to intervene to relieve the people of their suffering and save the country from civil war.

Then the people, united around their savior and the Army, courageously and patiently set out to dress the wounds and forge a model, prosperous country for everybody. The result of this peace, this unity, this security, and this constant work is evident, visible and tangible, and is noted every day by our visitors from all over the world. Only yesterday, two businessmen, following their audience with the head of state, were praising these achievements, which have enticed them to rush and utilize the possibilities that our industrial free zone offers.

It is precisely this that annoys the enemies of our progress. After trying everything to prevent this Togolese success, here they are again with their old practice that brought the country to the brink of civil war. Through vanguard groups, they set out to destroy, thus demonstrating their jealousy in the face of the accomplishments of the new Togo—this Togo which used to inspire pity and was full of agony. For two decades, this moribund Togo of yesterday, the sick child of Africa, has become an example about which people talk with pride. And this is what our enemies refuse to admit, and so [words indistinct].

But the Togolese people are not dupes. They have made their choice, and they do not intend to allow themselves to be dictated to by such individuals who reject the path

of dialogue and consultation, and who have opted to impose their views. Togolese who have no place for such violence should therefore do everything to preserve the peace and security that has been so dearly acquired, because, as the head of state reminded the lawyers who had demanded to meet him, and I quote: It is incumbent on each citizen to make his contribution to national reconstruction, which can only be done through peace, order, and security.

Therefore, we should each redouble our vigilance to prevent those who want an excuse for sowing disorder in our country from doing harm, because if we know how it all begins, we never know how it will end. We should therefore protect our peace and security, the guarantee of our development.

Lawyers Stage Protest Strike, Deny 'Plot'

*AB0810180890 Paris AFP in English 1725 GMT
8 Oct 90*

[Text] Lome, Oct 8 (AFP)—Lawyers in Togo started a 72-hour strike here on Monday to protest at the way the army broke up a demonstration in the capital last week, leaving four people dead and 34 injured.

There was no immediate government reaction to the strike decision by the Bar Association, which was being backed by most of the capital's 73 attorneys.

After the violence last Friday, lawyers had a meeting with President Gnassingbe Eyadema to voice their

"indignation" at the way troops had forcefully evacuated people from the law courts, where two men were given maximum five-year jail terms for distributing anti-government leaflets.

An official communique issued late Saturday said that before troops opened fire, demonstrators had attacked six police stations and seized arms and ammunition. The head of Togo's Bar Association and president of the country's Human Rights League, Kokou Koffigoh, described a government claim that there had been a plot fomented from outside the country as "false" and "lies".

Mr. Koffigoh and the president of an official National Commission of Human Rights, Mr. Agboyibor, said about 6,000 demonstrators had gathered at the court building, singing the country's former national anthem and traditional religious airs. A "horde" of soldiers then attacked the demonstrators in a "premeditated act", Mr. Koffigoh said.

The interior minister, General Yao Mawuliklimi, had said Friday's violence was part of an "international machination". He said 92 foreigners were among the 170 people arrested. One lawyer said: "The people demonstrated in favour of change. That's all." The country's lawyers were Monday drawing up an analysis of the situation for submission to the president's office Tuesday.

Lome was meanwhile quiet Monday, although a helicopter flew low several times over the city.

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